THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Attack on Hoover's Record in China

Has America Lost Her Position Of Leadership?

How George the Great Socks the Uplifters

By Bruno Schwartz

Efforts of East and West to Understand Each Other

By W. W. Lockwood

Will the Nationalists Capture Peking this Spring?

By J. B. P.

Socony Replies to Royal Dutch!

許勃民論報

SATURDAY MARCH 31, 1928

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Vol. XLIV No. 5.

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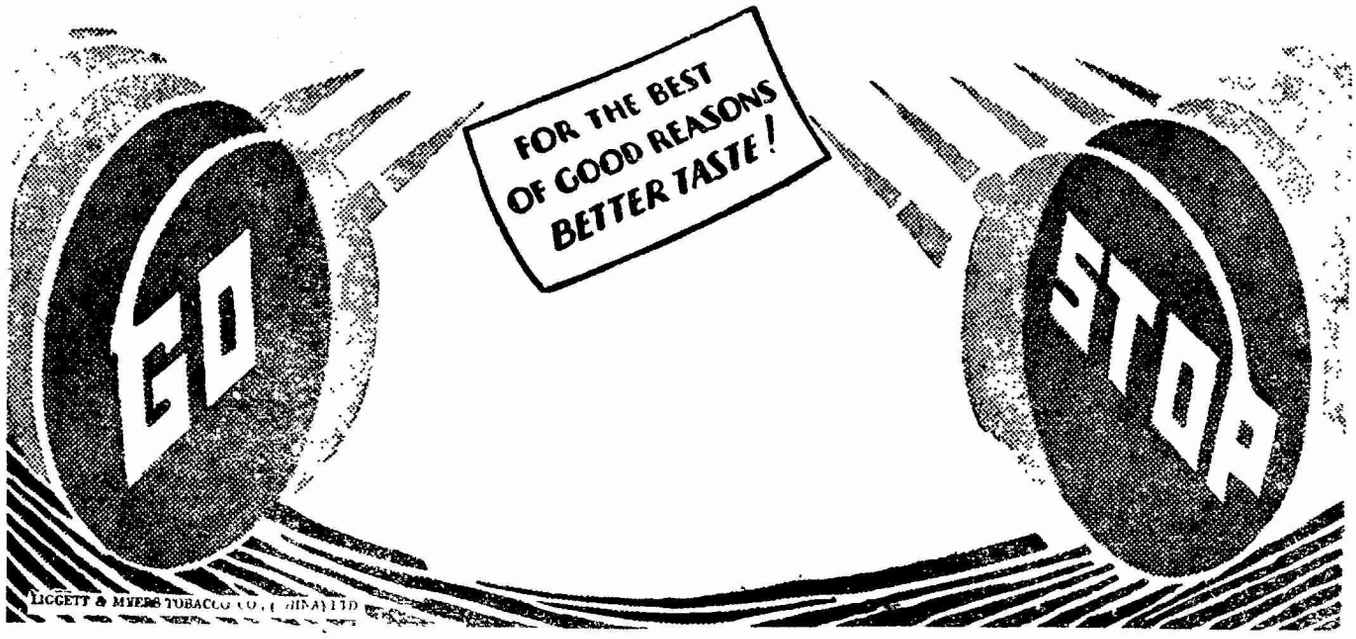

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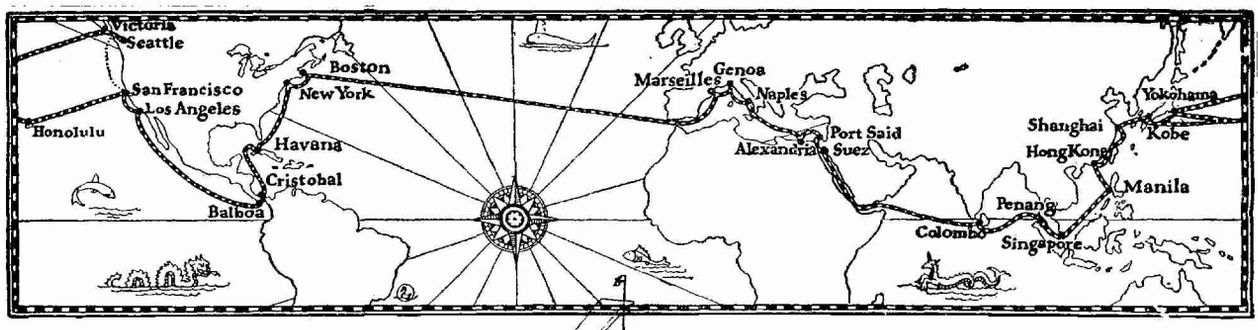

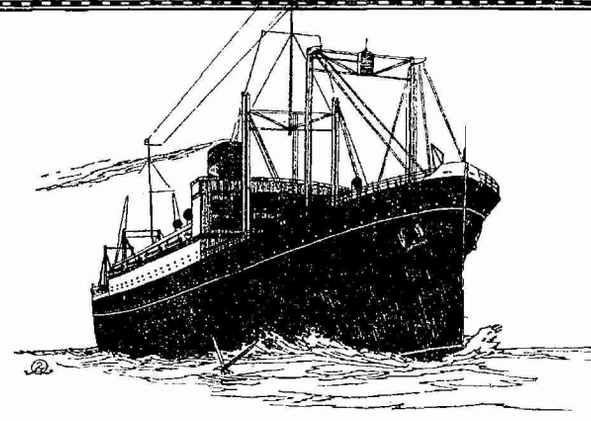

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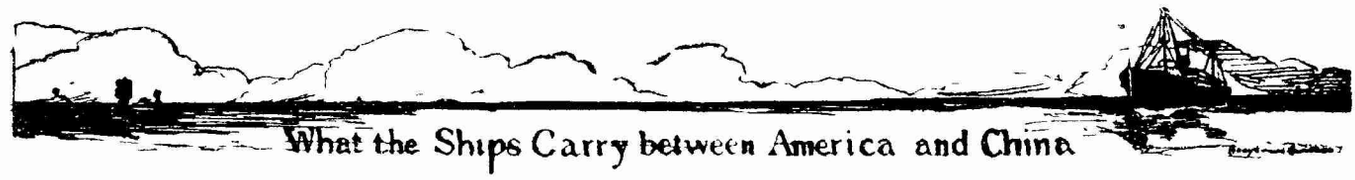

Return of the Shanghai Customs

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SHIDZUOKA MARU,
February 21.
from U. S. A.

Herrings, Salt	Pls	6,616

PRESIDENT HAYES,
February 22.
from U. S. A.

Muslins, White, Plain, 37 in. by 42 yd.	Pcs.	58
Hats	,,	250
Machines, Sewing	,,	12
Oilcloth	,,	1,000
Typewriters	,,	52
Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	2,787
Cotton Thread, Embroidery	Pls.	5
Steel Washers	,,	34
Canned Fruits	,,	45
Cement	,,	465
Flour, Corn	,,	155
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	59
Hams, in bulk	,,	2
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent.	,,	1,561
Ink, Printing	,,	4
Lard	,,	5
Leather, Calf	,,	19
,, Sheep	,,	1
,, Sole	,,	128
Mararoni	,,	38
Oranges, Fresh	,,	186
Paint	,,	9
Paper, Blotting	,,	24
,, Writing	,,	93
,, Unclassed	,,	3,557
Raisins	,,	56
Soap, Laundry	,,	14
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	276
Sugar of Milk	,,	202
Sulphur, Black	,,	150
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	266
Files	Doz.	1,030
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	12,805
Paint, Varnish	,,	240
Cigarettes	Mille	150
Cigars	,, Mille	10
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	61
Shoes	Pairs	378
Chocolate	Lb.	768
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs.		314
	Hk Tls.	11,040
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	770,461

BORDEAUX MARU,
February 23.
from U. S. A.

Brass Tubes	Pls.	42
Steel Bar Croppings	,,	448
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	3,155
Steel Wire Shorts, Old	,,	413
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	298
Sugar of Milk	,,	33
Timber:		
Logs, Softwood	Sup. ft.	800,343
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	Sup. ft.	454,652

WEST CHOPAKA,
February 24.
From U. S. A.

Asphaltum	Pls.	12,935
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	156
Turpentine, Mineral	Galls.	2,508
Gasoline, Mineral, in Cases	Galls.	15,000
Oil Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	60,200
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	234,012
,, Transformer	,,	250

PRESIDENT McKINLEY,
February 24.
From U. S. A.

Barley, Pearl	Pls.	23
Butter	,,	6
Canned Asparagus	,,	222
Canned Fruits, Table & Pie		489
Fruits, Dried	,,	47
Leather, Calf	,,	2
Leather, Sole, (Shoulders & Bellies)	,,	247
Leather, Sole, other kinds	,,	45
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,050
Oranges, Fresh	,,	101
Paper, Cardboard	,,	150
Raisins	,,	21
Bedsteads	Pcs.	228
Machines, Adding	,,	3
Canned Sardines	Doz.	1,504
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	38
Cigarettes	,,	49,500
Chocolate	Lb.	252
Coffee	Catties	900
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	660
Shoes	Pairs	1,165
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	1,402,007

RABY CASTLE,
February 24.
From U. S. A.

Cottons, Yarn-dyed	Yds.	1,152
Asphaltum	Pls	1,759
Cheese	,,	3
Petrolatum, White		302
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,205
Wax, Paraffin	,,	169
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	27,088
Oil, Transformer	,,	45,963
Bedsteads	Pcs.	4
Typewriters	,,	10

GENERAL METZINGER,
Febauary 25.
To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 25	Pls	25.60
White, other Ports Bls. 105	,,	106.65
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 20	,,	20.08
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	17,25

PRESIDENT JACKSON,
February 25.
from U. S. A.

Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	615
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	523
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	3

WALES MARU, Feb. 25.
from U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup ft.	41,203
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	Sup ft.	1,333,414

HOKKOH MARU, Feb 27.
From U S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Round Logs	Sup. ft.	50,077
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	Sup. ft.	1,439,486
Railway Sleepers	Pcs.	5,250

To Vancouver.

Herrings, Salt	Pls.	10,458
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	Galls.	307,216
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	243,170
Drums, Empty	Pcs.	5,941
Timber:		
Softwood, Round Logs	Sup ft.	5,707

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Our market during the week under review evinced a firm aspect, in that price fluctuations, though nervous and irregular, moved in an upward direction, evolving at the close on the whole an elevation of Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 1.25 per picul for near and about Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 0.75 per picul for forward deliveries higher than the level last current. The principal factors underlying the local situation were: (1) the firm undertone prevailing in Mid-Americans engeneered by the bullish Census ginning report (2) the active covering of shorts in the local Cotton Exchange (3) the better demand in the yarn circles (4) the small receipts from the interior marts and (5) holders of stocks, taking advantage of the present circumstances, are not keen sellers except at prices in conformity with their ideas.

From the foregoing conditions, there is nothing discernible at the moment to support any bearish views, notwithstanding the limited demand on the part of consumers in general. However, reactions may occur at any moment, but such will be more of a temporary nature, and whenever such are realized it behooves consumers to be on the alert, but that prices ultimately will rule higher is inevitable, be the demand for the fiber whatever it may appear to be at the moment.

Yarn—Since the issue of our last report, our market has been quite firm with prices advanced further by Tls. 4.00 to Tls. 5.00 for near deliveries and Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 2.00 for forward deliveries. In all some 12,000 to 13,000 bales of local spinnings have changed hands for export during the week under review.

As to the future trend of the market, we do not think there will be any serious decline of consequence, owing to the fact of stocks locally and in the interior marts being practically bare, therefore we believe that purchases on breaks are likely to lead to profitable results in the long run.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	11.04
American-Middling last reported	10.63
Tone of the Market, *Steady*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	19.80 Spot.
	19.36 May.
	19.28 July.
	18.95 Oct.
	18.85 Dec.
	18.83 Jan.

Tone of the market—*Steady*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, Mar.	318
Fine Oomra, Mar.	348
Fully Good Broach, April/May	377
Tone of the market—*Steady*	

Shanghai Market:—

		Tls.
Tungchow, Spot. Exwharf		38.00
Shanghai, Spot		37.50
M. Ginned, Spot		38.00
Shensi, No. 1 Mar.		39.00
Ningpo. Spot, Exwharf.		34.60

Tone of the market—*Firm*

In the United States Court for China

JOHN WILLIAM CARROLL,
Plaintiff,
vs
ELIZABETH WINANS CARROLL,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3049
Civil No. 1281

ORDER

Filed at Shanghai, China, March 27, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce:

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 27th day of March, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 26th day of March, 1928, the Summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on March 26, 1928, John William Carroll, the Plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant was residing at Honolulu, Hawaii, nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court at any time during last six months prior to March 26th, 1928.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is, this 27th day of March, 1928, ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein, on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the last day publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

March 27, 1928

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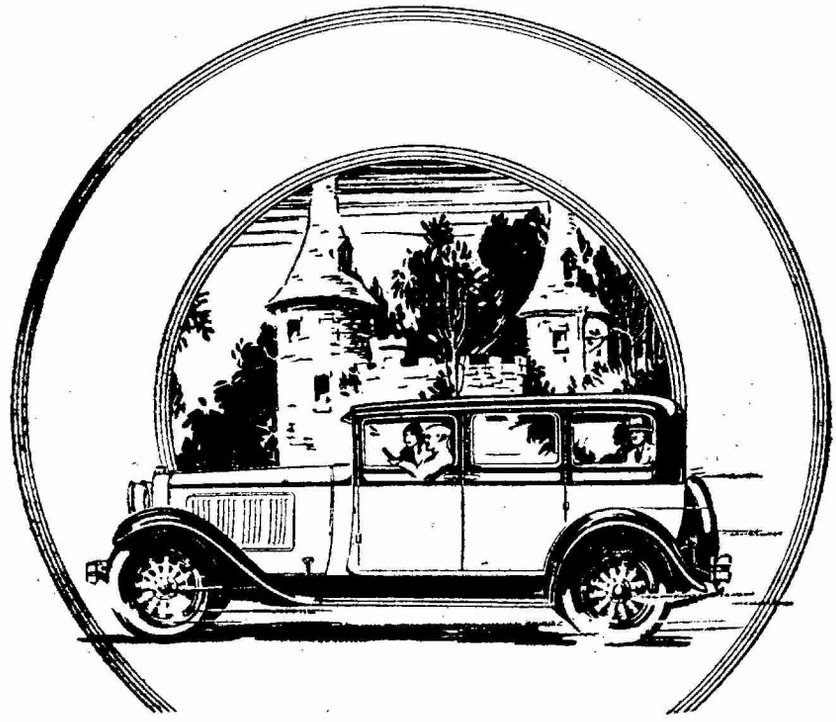

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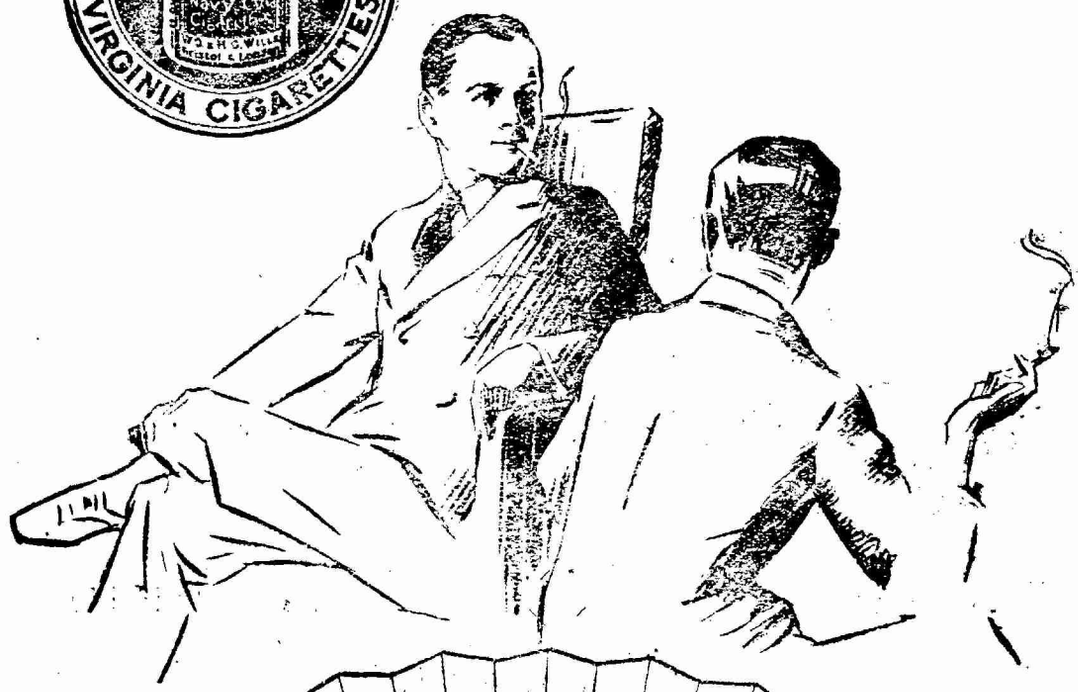

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XLIV SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1928 NUMBER 5

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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HAS AMERICA LOST HER POSITION OF LEADERSHIP?

MANY American students of the Far East have begun to feel that their country has lost its position of leadership in Far Eastern affairs which reached its culmination at the Washington Conference—a position of moral leadership in Far Eastern affairs developed through many decades of contact with China and characterized by such highlights of diplomacy as the Hay Doctrine of the Open Door, Roosevelt's return of the Boxer Indemnity, the Senate's refusal to ratify the Versailles Treaty owing largely to the Shantung clause, and finally the Washington Conference which was called during the Harding Administration. This feeling among American students of Far Eastern affairs on both sides of the Pacific is still in a nebulous or indefinite state, but its existence is present even though it has not yet reached a point of open expression or of active criticism of those individuals and forces which have been largely responsible. The reason for this feeling is difficult of analysis and is due to many factors definite and indefinite, but that it exists and is becoming more and more pronounced, is obvious. To begin at the beginning, American influence in Far Eastern diplomacy began to decline shortly following the Washington Conference when the refusal of France to ratify the various treaties and resolutions blocked the carrying out of the constructive program which was decided upon at Washington. While the Washington Conference was called by the United States and carried through to a successful conclusion largely due to the efforts of Secretary Hughes, the United States permitted reactionary interests in other countries to block the Washington Conference program. The result was that leadership passed to other hands and has more and more drifted away from the United States until America is now in the unenviable position of following in the wake of European and Japanese diplomacy in reference to China questions.

AMERICA'S failure in China has been especially pronounced in the past two years or roughly, the period of the so-called Chinese Nationalist movement. Strictly speaking, America is the father of Chinese Nationalism for Chinese Nationalism is a product of American education, which had its beginning when Yung Wing, Wong Shing and Wong Foon landed in America on April 12, 1847 or five years following the signing of the Treaty of Nanking. Since that time there has been a constant stream of Chinese students going to the United States and returning with new ideas of government, social and economic development. Then added to the influence of these men, there have been the hundreds and thousands more who have received their educations

in China under American missionary auspices. It probably is correct to say that the modern Chinese educational system is a product of American genius and the same American inspiration is to be found in the Chinese professions and in business. The modern Chinese banking system is modeled directly upon the American banking system, most of China's present-day bankers and financiers being products of American schools. Dr. Sun Yat-sen received his early education in mission schools in Honolulu and promoted the first revolution from the vantage ground of American soil. Today the Nationalist Government is almost entirely staffed with graduates of American universities who have at last found a place where their knowledge and experience can be of some service to their country. It is therefore pathetic to contemplate the failure on the part of the United States to correctly appraise and evaluate the present-day forces in China which are largely a product of American inspiration.

THE fault for this situation rests chiefly upon America's attempt to develop a policy of co-operation with European Powers and Japan in reference to the settlement of diplomatic problems in reference to China, and of the tendency of the American Legation in Peking to play the old, discredited diplomatic game in that city. At Canton, instead of correctly sensing the new forces which were developing in that city few years ago, an American fleet joined with British and Japanese fleets in staging a demonstration against Dr. Sun Yat-sen which had the effect of throwing Dr. Sun and his little group of followers into the arms of the Russians. Then as the Nationalist movement gathered force for its advance northward into the Yangtsze Valley, many Americans in China, including many officials and business men, were permitted to adopt an antagonistic attitude which played into the hands of European reactionaries and imperialists, who are fundamentally opposed to any movement in China which makes for unification and national independence. Then finally we had the disgraceful demands for armed intervention on the part of American commercial organizations last year which will always remain a blot upon the record of Americans in China. The action of President Coolidge in the spring of last year in publicly repudiating the activities of those who would have involved America in a disgraceful war with China, tended to again restore America to a position of leadership, but this has been a more or less isolated beacon in a dark and stormy sea of Oriental diplomacy wherein the American ship has been tossed about largely at the mercy of non-American agencies. Obviously, America has lacked leadership in these troublous times. Instead of informing ourselves regarding what has been taking place in China in recent years, we have left that activity first to the Soviet Russians and now to Britain and Japan while we have only maintained contact with a reactionary Peking regime which has been a cat's-paw of Japan for several years.

IF THIS sorry situation in which America finds herself today is the result of an attempt to co-operate with the European Powers and Japan in the Far East then it is about time that the policy of cooperation was thrown overboard and something else substituted in its place. American diplomacy in a cooperative movement, to be successful, must have strong leadership, otherwise America is likely to be relegated to the unenviable position of a follower in the wake of the other fellow's diplomacy. This is largely what has happened to American diplomacy in the Far East in recent years and it is only necessary to discuss the question with any intelligent Chinese to realize the truth of this statement. It is a situation which has been apparent to thinking Americans on both sides of the Pacific and has been immediately apparent to Americans who have traveled in the Far East recently. It was expressed most emphatically by Senator Hiram Bingham last spring and has been repeated in various ways in recent books dealing with China by American writers. The question is whether there is sufficient statesmanship in evidence at Washington to sense the dangerous situation in which America has been placed in order that changes may be made before American prestige has been irreparably damaged in the eyes of the intelligent and thinking Chinese leaders. The expiration of the various treaties between China and the various foreign nations combined with the early coming into effect of the resolution dealing with tariff autonomy which was adopted at the Tariff Conference in Peking in 1925, is largely bringing things to a crisis in China. Elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* is a suggestion that the League of Nations should intervene in the China situation. A prominent Japanese diplomat recently declared that Britain, Japan and America should intervene in China. Great Britain has already assumed a position of leadership in the settlement of the Nanking incident. From other quarters there have been suggestions that Soviet Russia may again return to the Chinese picture. Nowhere have there been any suggestions regarding the part America is going to play except as a sort of appendix to the diplomatic leadership of some other power.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE TROUBLE IN FUKIEN PROVINCE

THE city of Amoy, which is generally classsed as one of the "turbulent" areas of China, is now passing through another period of disturbance, the Japanese being the source of Chinese animosities due to two recent incidents. On March 2 the Japanese consular police raided several residences in Amoy supposedly occupied by Koreans who were alleged to be plotting against the Japanese Government. Several arrests were made and the accused sent to Korea for trial. The local branch of the Kuomintang Party immediately protested on the grounds that the arbitrary action of the Japanese police in conducting a raid on Chinese territory constituted an infringement of Chinese territorial sovereignty. When the Japanese refused to heed the protests of the Chinese, and release the Koreans, the Kuomintang ordered a boycott of Japanese shipping which has since been extended to include local transportation of Japanese residents, the supplying of food, telephone and telegraphic facilities and so on. The Japanese have protested to both the Peking and Nanking Governments and there have been the usual threats of "strong" action, which apparently have only served to make the situation worse. The other incident which has caused trouble for the Japanese in Fukien Province has to do with the looting of a Japanese steamer, the Kinko Maru which ran aground on Haitan Island on February 27. The steamer was loaded with coal and since wrecked steamers on the China coast are always looked upon as prizes by the local inhabitants, the Chinese islanders and boat-gentry immediately seized upon the Japanese ship and were engaged in looting it when a Japanese gunboat arrived and fired on the looters with machine guns. The Japanese report on the affair called the Chinese "pirates," but the local branch of the Kuomintang has charged the Japanese with "mercilessly slaughtering more than 100 Chinese fishermen."

It is also significant to note that the Americans at Amoy likewise came in for considerable trouble when the chief officer of the American Shipping Board freighter Edmore on February 18 shot and

killed a Chinese boatman and wounded another Chinese who were alleged to be stealing flour from the ship. Following the death of the boatman, the laborers engaged in loading the ship struck and presented demands to the American Consul, Mr. H. L. Milbourne, for an apology, punishment of the chief officer of the Edmore and a payment of an indemnity of $10,000 to the family of the boatman and the other Chinese who was wounded. Owing to the fact that the holding up of the boat was costing the U. S. Shipping Board the sum of G. $1,000 a day, the American Consul was instructed to settle the incident, which was done by paying over the sum of $5,500.

THE HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made here within a few days of a foundation established in joint arrangement with Harvard University and Yenching University of Peking, with the purpose of encouraging the Chinese to study their highly developed culture and interpret its values to the West. This will be done through research study in the graduate departments of the two institutions.

The fund comes from the trustees of the estate of the late Charles M. Hall and amounts at the present time to the substantial sum of two million dollars gold. Mr. Hall was the inventor of the modern process of making aluminum, having made the discovery when a student in Oberlin University, which institution was also the recipient of a large endowment from the will of Mr. Hall.

The foundation will go under the name of the Harvard-Yenching Institute of Chinese Studies. The trustees appointed are as follows: Dean George Henry Chase, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Harvard, together with Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge and Prof. James H. Woods, representing Harvard University; Dr. James L. Barton, Mr. George C. Barber and Dr. Eric M. North, representing Yenching Univeristy and Mr. Roland W. Boyden, Dean Wallace B. Donham and Mr. Roger S. Greene, representing the trustees of the Hall estate. Mr. Boyden is chairman of the Board. Since the appointment of the Board, Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge has died, thus leaving a vacancy to be filled. Dr. Coolidge was a life-long student and teacher of international relationships, was particularly interested in China and the Orient, and will be much missed in the management of this trust.

President Leighton Stuart, of Yenching University, has been in Cambridge recently conferring with the authorities in connection with this project. It is expected that it will mean much in strengthening the institution in Peking, as well as in helping Harvard University expand its graduate department to include this special department of specialized study. It is considered a significant addition to its present broad progam of graduate work.

As a result of this special endowment Yenching University will be enabled to offer graduate work to its own students and to those who come from other parts of China and thus assist in strengthening the emphasis on Chinese culture. The work at Harvard will consist of courses in the Chinese language and literature, as well as in the various aspects of sinology studied through the medium of English or other European languages.

It is expected that the cooperation between the two institutions will be of mutual benefit. The academic prestige and the accumulated experience of Harvard which continues to hold its place as the most highly endowed educational institution in America, will be of great benefit in helping Yenching in its development of critical methods and apparatus for research as worked out in the West. It will be advisable for students to come to Harvard for the mastery of technique, and for comparative investigation. On the other hand, the direct contact with an institution located in China, with a strong staff of Chinese on its faculty, and an established place in Chinese life, will be of value to Harvard in enriching and vitalizing its Chinese department.

Announcement is made that students from Europe and America will be encouraged to go to Peking for such subjects as can be most advantageously studied there, and there will be close cooperation between the two institutions not only in arranging programs of study, but in publication both in English and Chinese. Especially ought this to result in interpreting China to Western readers, and make for an intelligent appreciation of a culture as yet too little understood in other parts of the world.

One part of the plan will be the building up at Harvard and at Yenching of libraries that will contain the writings of Chinese scholars, many of which have never been translated into the languages of the West. The authorities at Harvard have been working for some time on the collection of books in this department, in the Widener library, and now has a staff of Chinese engaged in arranging and cataloging. The Harvard library already includes one of the largest collections of books in English bearing on China to be found in any library.

The Harvard-Yenching Institute of Chinese Studies is incorporated under the Regents of the University of New York State, thus enabling it to give degrees under the laws of that state, and is also registered under the Ministry of Education of the Chinese Government. The foundation under these auspices should mean much to the accomplishment of the purpose for which it is established.

W. W. L.

THE ATTACK ON HOOVER'S RECORD IN CHINA

THE *Japan Advertiser*, American newspaper in Tokyo, recently published a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, stating that an attack on Herbert Hoover's record in China which had been published in the United States recently, "has been met by emphatic protests and denials, supported by the most convincing evidence of his impartial and meritorious record." Continuing, the Washington dispatch stated that "instead of harming Mr. Hoover, this unjustified attack has greatly helped his cause and has indicated that the opposition forces are hard pushed to be forced to revive a report, clearly and conclusively false, of an alleged incident of over 25 years ago, in a sinister attempt to discredit him." While the charges against Mr. Hoover, upon which the foregoing dispatch to the *Advertiser*, have not been published in China, it is assumed that they have to do with Hoover's connection with the inception of the Kailan Mining Administration at Tientsin. Mr. Hoover is now a candidate for the nomination of the Republican Party as president of the United States and since he is not in the favor of the "old-guard" politicians, the reactionary interests are now examining Hoover's record in China and elsewhere in an effort to find something which might be used to prevent his nomination by the Republican National Convention which will be held shortly in Kansas City.

ACCORDING to Mr. Hoover's biographical sketch which appears in the 1926-1927 American *Who's Who* his connection with China is indicated in the following sentence: *"Professional work in mines, railways, metallurgical works in the United States, Mexico, Canada, Australia, Italy, Great Britain, South Africa, India, China, Russia, etc., 1895-1913."* However, an earlier issue of the American *Who's Who*, the 1916-1917 issue, contains more information as the following excerpt shows, "Chief engineer, Chinese Imperial Bureau of Mines, 1899, doing extensive exploration in interior of China. Took part in the defense of Tientsin during Boxer disturbance, 1900. Representative of bond holders in construction of Ching Wang Tao harbor, 1900; general manager, Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, 1901." Hoover and his wife came to China prior to the Boxer uprising and according to the report which has been widely published was employed by the Chinese to conduct a mining survey of Shansi, Shensi and the Manchuria provinces. He was about 25 years old at the time. Soon after his arrival in North China the Boxer trouble developed and he and Mrs. Hoover were bottled-up in Tientsin and assisted in the defense of that city against the Boxer forces. Since there was general talk of foreign intervention and the division of China among the Powers, the Chinese feared that the extensive coal beds at Chinwantao, popularly known as the Kaiping Mines, would be seized by either the Russians or the Japanese. In order to prevent this the Chinese, in accordance with their usual practice in times of international crisis, transferred the title to the mines to Hoover, thus making them, technically at least, an American property and safe from seizure by the Russians or Japanese. The understanding which existed between the Chinese authorities of Chihli province and Mr. Hoover at the time is not known, but according to report Mr. Hoover went to America for the purpose of obtaining capital for the development of the properties. Being unsuccessful in New York, he proceeded to London where the money was forthcoming and where the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., was incorporated. This organization was the father of the present Kailan Mining Administration, the largest coal-producing property in the Chinese Republic. The Kailan Mining Administration is a British corporation, which is supposed to contain a considerable Chinese share interest.

THE only criticism which has ever been made regarding Mr. Hoover's record in China, hinges on the organization of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., which was incorporated in London for the purpose of taking over and developing the Kaiping coal mines. One of the few living Chinese officials who passed through the exciting Boxer events at Tientsin in 1900 and 1901, is Mr. Tong Shao-yi, former Premier in the Peking Government and veteran member of the Kuomintang who is now living in retirement in his home village in Kwangtung province. Several years ago when Hoover was first mentioned for the presidential nomination, the writer of these paragraphs, upon instructions of an American newspaper of which he was correspondent in China, interviewed Mr. Tong Shao-yi regarding Mr. Hoover's connection with the Kaiping mines. Mr. Tong talked very frankly on the subject and stated that the only criticism which any Chinese had in reference to Mr. Hoover's activities at the time, was based on a complaint that he had incorporated the Chinese coal interests as a British property. Many Chinese, according to Mr. Tong thought at the time that Mr. Hoover should have incorporated the properties under American law, or had simply retained the title in his own name until the subsidence of the Boxer trouble and then transferred the property back to the Chinese provincial authorities. One Chinese, Chang Yen-mao, did make a trip to London and according to report, instituted an action in the British law courts to have the Kaiping mines returned to Chinese control. He lost his case and the British Chinese Engineering and Mining Company immediately proceeded to develop the properties. This apparently is all there is to the story, except a rumor which has been circulated recently that Hoover became a British subject at the time, which of course has no basis in fact whatsoever and which probably originated from the fact that he participated in the incorporation of the coal properties as a British enterprise. When Mr. Tong Shao-yi was asked flatly whether he approved or disapproved of Mr. Hoover's action at the time, Mr. Tong declined to make a statement, which, in view of the recent dispatch in the *Japan Advertiser*, ought to end the story.

CHINESE MAY STUDY MILITARY SCIENCE AT MANILA

THE University of the Philippines at Manila is to be opened to Chinese students desiring to take courses in military science according to an announcement of Dr. Rafael Palma, president of the University and Major R. A. Gillmore, head of the department of military science and tactics, which appeared in the *Manila Bulletin* on March 15 and 16. The announcement stated that reports had been received in Manila that both the Northern and Southern Chinese Governments had recently made unofficial inquiries of the American and Filipino authorities regarding the possiblity of Chinese students being admitted to the University of the Philippines for training in military science and tactics. In this connection both President Palma and Major Gillmore stated that Chinese students would be admitted, provided they enrolled as regular students in the University for the full course which included two years of special training in military tactics. Major Gillmore, who is an American army officer, stated that while Chinese students would not be able to obtain training in Manila as complete as that offered in exclusive military academies in America, he believed the courses in military science and tactics would provide Chinese students with a knowledge of fundamentals, which, with slight practical experience in actual warfare, would equip them for service as officers. He said, "I believe the Chinese students will be able to get the necessary training and experience as soldiers and officers which will be of great use to them when they return to their native land."

UP to the present, practically all modern officers in the Chinese army, both North and South, have been trained in Japan. While a few Chinese students have been admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, the heavy expense and length of time required for the full course in the American school, has prevented many students from taking advantage of this training. The decision of the officials of the University of the Philippines to admit Chinese students for military training is therefore interesting and is expected to attract considerable attention in political circles in China. While there probably will be some readers of these paragraphs who will oppose the decision to open the University of the Philippines to Chinese students who wish to become officers in the Chinese army, we do not concur in this opposition, the reason being that the collateral education which these

students will receive at Manila will undoubtedly be of benefit in broadening their mental outlook. This has been the chief point of weakness in the military education which Japan has provided for the hundreds of Chinese students who have gone to that country for a military education. The Japanese military system which is not many generations removed from feudalism and is still based on that priuciple, naturally has had its effect upon the minds of Chinese students who have gone to that country for a military education. Chinese graduates of Japanese military academies, who have returned to China and become leaders of armies have, in all too many cases, evinced a desire to become military dictators. It isn't necessary to mention names to prove the point, hence we welcome the suggestion from Manila that Chinese students may now be given an opportunity to study military science under American auspices where the military has a definite place in the government as the servant of the state, but not the dictator of the state. We believe it is not overstating the case to say that much of the military chaos which has prevailed in China in recent years has been due to the attempt of Japanese-educated Chinese students to apply in China, a naturally democratic country, a military system which was built up under feudalistic conditions in Japan and which is adapted to the nearly absolute monarchical conditions which prevail in Japan. It is inevitable that China ultimately will develop a unified national army, the only thing which will finally bring the country international respect. Therefore, we can't see where the competition of a few military officers trained under American auspices will do any harm; rather the contrary!

The League of Nations and China's Case!

THERE recently have been suggestions in the British Parliament and elsewhere that China might be assisted out of her present difficulties through the agency of the League of Nations. A few weeks ago there was published in *The Review* a summary of the activities of the League by Lord Robert Cecil, the title being, "The League After Eight Years," wherein he explained what has been accomplished in the abolition of war as a method of settling international differences. In addition to this we have before us as these paragraphs are written a pamphlet containing an address by Dr. Manley O. Hudson, professor of International Law at Harvard which outlines the accomplishments of the League of Nations in 1927, his address being based upon the results of the Eighth Assembly. In this connection Dr. Hudson referred to the resolution renouncing "aggressive" wars, the improved facilities for conference on the part of the various nations, progress which has been made in the codification of international law, and the advance in international legislation pertaining to such subjects as freedom of transit, international regime of railways, suppression of traffic in women and children, convention on traffic in opium, suppression of traffic in arms, simplification of customs formalities, and so on. The work of the League in the rehabilitation of Austria and Hungary and the settlement of disputes in the Balkans are also mentioned in support of the contention that the League of Nations might be of service in the solution of China's major problems such as treaty revision and financial and economic reorganization.

A PROMINENT Englishman who possesses a liberal viewpoint and who is familiar with present conditions in China recently wrote,

> "I have been thinking much about the ways in which foreigners, either private or official, either now or hereafter, may be able to help the Chinese movement toward stability. Such is the prejudice against all governments, the least suspected being the United States, that it seems unlikely that the Nationalists will readily seek the assistance which they need from any of them. At the same time it seems to me almost certain that assistance of the kind which would enable the Nationalists to put their finance in order, restore the railways and begin to control the militarists, must precede any effective revision of the treaties. Revision here and there can no donbt be undertakey at once, but China cannot offer, nor will she be able to offer for some time to come the security which would alone justify foreign governments in abandoning their present rights. The two processes are really inseparable. You cannot restore complete sovereignty to China until China can offer security; and the process of establishing security is one which the Chinese are obviously incapable of conducting by themselves. What is the way out?
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> "It seems to me that the only way in which China can receive effective help on a large scale . . . will be through the League of Nations; and I do not think that in this case any more than in many others where projects of national reconstruction have been undertaken by the League, the absence of the United States from Geneva is an insuperable barrier. The United States can easily play an effective part in a project of this kind, in association with the League; but only though the agency of the League do I see any way to overcome the deep prejudice which the Chinese cherish against all the Treaty Powers, almost without exception.
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> "At present the League itself is under suspicion largely because the Chinese do not know enough about its remarkable work in Europe since the war....Therefore, I believe we should do something to show the Chinese that the League is at their disposal if they wish to use it, an agency which Europe and other parts of the world have found indispensable to social and economic progress after the war. There is a large body of opinion in Great Britain which holds this view....and there is no doubt that Great Britain would be ready to go a very long way indeed in handing over the management and protection of foreign interests in China with a view to a final solution...."

THERE is little question but what the time will come, eventually, when China will want foreign assistance, hence the foregoing suggestion of the League of Nations is of special interest in this connection. One of the officials of the Japanese Foreign Office who toured China last year, recently expressed the opinion "that by next year (1929) China will be fought white and that there will come a call from the Chinese bankers and merchants for foreign help to stop the war-lords and get the country running again. When that time comes, America, Britain and Japan, will be asked to intervene and assist China." In his discussion of the question of extending foreign assistance to China, this Japanese official said nothing about the League, which is an important point for it would be difficult for the League to accomplish anything constructive in connection with China without the approval of Japan—and the same thing might be said in respect to Russia which nation has also become active in Geneva affairs if we would believe the recent reports from that center dealing with the question of disarmament. The question also arises regarding the attitude of the United States in respect to cooperating with the League of Nations in the rehabilitation of China. America has cooperated with the League in Europe, particularly in respect to to the financial and economic rehabilitation of Austria and Hungary, but it is exteremely questionable whether the United States would wish to see the activities of the League extended to the Far East. The recent Pan-American Conference in Havana indicated quite unmistakably that the present administration in Washington did not wish to see the influence of the League of Nations extended to the Western hemisphere. Therefore, from an international standpoint it would be necessary to obtain first, the approval of China, before the League of Nations could be brought into the China situation; and then it would be necessary to obtain the approval and cooperation of Japan and America. What Russia's opinion would be naturally is un-

known, but if China, Japan and America were agreeable, the attitude of Russia would not make a great deal of difference, but if China, Japan and America were divided on the question, then Russian influence might be considerable. Russia is now completely out of China from the standpoint of diplomatic contact and influence, but should a crisis again develop between China and the Western Powers and Japan, Russia might very easily return to the scene and become a more important factor even than she was last spring due to the fact that the Russians have learned a lesson and probably would act more intelligently next time. In recent League discussions, the Russians and Germans have showed a tendency to cooperate, but from a general standpoint Germany has not displayed any particular political interest in the Far East, her chief interest being devoted to the recovery of her trade position.

THE attitude of the Chinese in respect to the intervention of the League of Nations into the situation here is most difficult to determine. It recently has been reported that a considerable sentiment in this direction prevails among the Chinese in the North who are disgusted with the regime of Marshal Chang Tso-ling and his military associates and who at the same time are apprehensive regarding the ability of the Nationalists to solve China's troubles. Several civilian officials in North China recently have been reported as favorable toward extending an invitation to the League to interest itself in the solution of the China trouble. Opinion among foreigners in North China is also said to trend in this direction. But while a sort of pro-League sentiment may be said to prevail in North China, it probably would not be correct to attribute a similar sentiment to South China. It was the Kuomintang which was largely responsible for China's refusal to sign the Versailles Treaty owing to the Shantung decision and little has happened since that time to increase China's confidence in the League of Nations which most of the Nationalists look upon as a tool of the large European Powers. One prominent Nationalist official to whom this question was put recently, replied to the following general effect, "Personally, I have little faith in the League of Nations in so far as China is concerned. It is an organization dominated largely by Great Britian, and, in my opinion is a time-server. Great Britain, by adroit manouvering, allies herself with one group or another and is successful in maintaining her leadership in world politics. The lesser Powers are being used as pawns, while countries like China are mere ornaments. I have yet to be convinced that the League stands for international equity and fair-play. That it the reason I have so far never given my support to its activities and maintained a 'watchful-waiting' attitude towards it. Meanshile I have refrained from making any remark derogatory to the League." Still another Nationalist official, one of the more conservative members of the Kuomintang, when asked the same question, immediately replied in the negative with the remark that China would never consent to anything which looked like "international control." He then brought up the question of the International Banking Consortium which was organized at the Paris Peace Conference for the purpose of assisting China, and declared that its failure to obtain the support of the Chinese was based upon the same reason —China's fear of international financial and political control.

IT IS therefore probably correct to say that in view of objections which might be raised in Japan and America, plus objections which might be raised in China, that it would be difficult for the League of Nationa as such to enter the Chinese picture as an agency of assistance. The Chinese, particularly the younger or returned-student classes, feel that European influence in China is gradually breaking down through a natural process of attrition; hence they would not approve of any move which might have the tendency to re-establish that influence as a dominating force in the Far East. Both Japan and America might also have a similar reaction, especially Japan which country has been quietly promoting Pan-Asianism for many gears. Japan did not welcome the Washington Conference due to a fear that it might tend to place America in a dominating position in Asiatic affairs. However, the situation is not hopeless for recently the Chinese have shown a tendency to get back into friendly relationship with the Western Powers, especially Great Britain, China's chief purpose in this regard being to obtain British support for tariff autonomy, which the Japanese are expected to oppose. In addition to this the Chinese political leaders in the South and Yangtsze Valley need money and the only way to get it is to bring about conditions of tranquility in their relations with the outside world that will permit trade to resume, for without trade there can be no revenues from taxation. If the Powers could frankly recognize that the era of Goreign tutelage in China is over and that the time has come for everybody to get together and assist China put her house in order and re-establish China's position in the family of Nations, and China's could be convinced that the Powers meant what they said—then there might be a chance for the League to accomplish something constructive in this part of the world. In this connection we reprint the concluding paragraphs from a recent article by Sir Frederick Whyte on this question, which appeared recently in the *London Times*:

> What remains? Let us first rid ourselves of the terminology of the past. "Intervention," "Tutelage," "Foreign Control"—words such as these, implying the will of a superior power imposed on an inferior, must be expunged from the vocabulary of our relations with China. Sir Austen Chamberlain himself told the powers a year ago that they must "expressly disclaim any intention of forcing foreign control upon an unwiling China."
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> But foreign aid, requested by a willing China, not to protect foreign interests but primarily to recreate Chinese sovereignty and to promote Chinese prosperity, is a very different thing. In the past the treaty powers have acted in China as a group pursuing self-interest. With only an occasional honorable exception, they have never placed the interests of China first: and their method has manifestly failed to promote Chinese interests, or, in the long run, their own. It is time to take a new course.
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> **Problem for the League**
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> Since the War, Europe has taken a new course in her own affairs, and by the agency of the League of Nations substantial progress in European reconstruction has been made. Of this progress Asia is hardly yet aware, and the League thus suffers from the ignorance, the indifference, and even the open hostility of many Asiatic peoples. The Chinese, taking their cue at times from Moscow, profess to regard the League as an engine of European imperialism painted to look like philanthropy. They must be disabused of their delusion; and the present writer has the best reason to know that when the Chinese become aware of the significance of Geneva—even Geneva with all its shortcomings—they will see a new light on their own problem.
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> It is still too early to expect the League to enter the Chinese stage; the fever of revolution must pass its climax, and the Chinese must learn the lesson of their own disorder, before China can take her new course. But the time will come when, with civil war ending in exhaustion, with the unity of China approaching realization, benevolent aid from an external source will be urgently needed. Is it chimerical to believe that it will be sought by the Chinese themselves? If and when the request is made, it may be years hence—it may be sooner—the treaty powers will have to leave interests, concessions, all, in the hands of the League, in the belief that only thus can Chinese sovereignty and the interests of the world at large be finally reconciled. The task will be greater than any that the League has yet undertaken, but its magnitude is no cause for timidity, but rather a challenge to effort.

Efforts of East and West to Understand Each Other

BY W. W. LOCKWOOD

STUDENTS of the West who have attempted research work on Chinese subjects, whether politics, philosophy or literature, have had to depend upon a very few translations from Chinese literature, made mostly by Western scholars, and a comparatively large amount of literature about China that has been written by missionaries, diplomats, travelers, newspaper men and special writers. The large number of recent books appearing on China have been based usually upon the personal observations and conclusions of writers themselves, rather than in a study of original sources and first hand information, except that of the most casual sort,

Beginning with Marco Polo in the early part of the fourteenth century, and followed by Matteo Ricci, the pioneer Jesuit who reached Peking about 1600, and later again, beginning with Robert Morrison and Wells Williams in the Protestant missionary period of the first half of the nineteenth century, the West has depended upon its understanding of China upon the interpretation that the Western scholar has given.

Time serves to make more, rather than less, impressive the contribution that the early representatives of the Catholic and Protestant faiths made towards interpreting Chinese life, literature and culture to the West. The translations of the Classics made by Legge, the knowledge of life, customs, beliefs and practices of the Chinese people given by the French Fathers and, in "The Middle Kingdom", of Wells Williams, continue to be the sources of information frequently used by students of China, even after many decades have since elapsed. The writings of these early men are impressive not only for their erudition but also for their range, accuracy, breadth of view, sympathy, and prodigious labor involved.

The work of these early writers has since been added to by a scholar here and there, not only from the missionary body but from among consuls, diplomats and travelers. The British diplomatic service has had among its ranks men who have become scholars of Chinese lore and have contributed to the literature of the West translations from the original. The American official service has contributed less than the British, perhaps because that only recently the consular and diplomatic service has stressed the study of the language and made the service attractive to men as a life career. Members of the faculties of the Universities of Great Britain, France and Germany have also made significant contributions.

Earlier Contributions More Scholarly

But the contributions of an original and scholarly character made by Westerners resident in China during the past thirty years has not compared favorably with those of the early days. There are reasons for this. The early resident in China lived a life that was conducive to the development of scholarship. As a foreigner he felt under the necessity of becoming a student of the Chinese language as well as a writer, this not only to be happy and useful in his surroundings but also to serve as an interpreter of China to the West. His range of activity was circumscribed. He had leisure. He was not tied down by institutions. As missionary, merchant or consular agent he represented interests that were treated with indifference by the cultured Chinese. Furthermore the foreign communities were small and the social life did not make the demands that came later. So from the early residents there were those who devoted themselves to the study of the language and culture of the Chinese.

The files of the *Chinese Repository* of which the Harvard library has a complete set starting from its first number in 1832, and continuing for thirty years in Canton, contain rather unusual contributions representing scholarly research into Chinese sources. They constitute the best interpretations we have of the East to the West by Westerners. Articles found there, written by missionaries, business men and officials are today most valuable source material for that period and have not been since equalled in any period.

On the other hand, the past thirty years has not been, generally speaking, one of productive, original scholarship on the part of missionary, merchant or official. There are exceptions but the general statement holds true. Conditions of life have changed. There has not been the "urge" to study, for so much could be done in the English language. There has not been the leisure. The business man has been tied to his desk by the demands of a growing organization. The missionary has found himself a teacher with many students for Western learning has become popular, and Western intitutions have become popular. Buildings have been erected for the many-sided service of the missionary, including hospitals, schools and churches. The mission body has increased many fold in order to meet the demands of the new day. There is much "machinery" to manage, a multiplication of detail and a consequent less opportunity for undisturbed study. The official life, with growing activities and responsibilities, many more demands in the line of duty as well as socially, has not given the leisure necessary for productive work in letters. True, there has been an exception here and there, but, by and large, the contributions made by Western scholars to an understanding of China have not been as great during the past thirty years as in the early days of foreign residence in China.

The part modern Chinese have played in interpreting their civilization to the West through the printed page has not been as great as one might expect. In the first place it would seem that Chinese who have not studied in the West have been little interested in writing for the West. Unless given special training they would not be able to gather and interpret the wealth of material which is well known to him, but as yet a closed book to the West. What is more notable, perhaps, is that Chinese who have been trained in the West during recent years, men who think and work in the languages of the West, have with very few exceptions, failed to make many original contributions. Ku Hung-ming has written at least one book in addition to a translation of one of two of the Classics but his work stands out as an exception and is of limited range.

Translating The Classics

We hear it often remarked by the Oriental that the West does not understand the East, and occasionally we hear a criticism from Chinese that China has not been fairly treated at the hands of Occidental writers, especially in the field of international relations, yet, when these same Chinese have written, as they have increasingly the past few years, we find that much they write has been based on foreign rather than Chinese authorities. We would have thought that some Chinese, or group of Chinese, would have long before this made a new translation of the Classics, but, for most of them today, we must depend upon the work of the early scholars from the West.

The need for "the Chinese view" is illustrated by a study of the diplomatic relations of China with Western powers, especially the modern period beginning with the treaties with Western powers in 1832. We are still waiting for a history to be written by a Chinese scholar, trained in Western critical methods, who will make use of the wealth of material in the Chinese language that must exist in the diaries, memorials and other records of this period. This needed work will not be done until some Chinese does it. It might confirm all parts of the story as we have it today but it is likely that the full story at it will some day be written by a Chinese with all sources at hand will differ at some points and form a corrective to that which Western writers have given who have had to depend largely upon official documents and the writings of Western observers, who impartial as they have tried to be, have looked through the spectacles and written with the pen of the European. Western writers have sought to get all the evidence available, but in a country where official history is not written until long after a dynasty has passed which may be centuries after an incident has occurred, it has been impossible to get at all the sources even though language were not a barrier, a rather large supposition to make.

Ancient Treasures Still Lie Hidden

The Chinese have not been interested in writing history as we would understand it in the West. Modern critical methods are not known. During recent months two American writers have published books dealing with two of the most important incidents of Chinese history of the past century, the Taiping Rebellion, and the Boxer Troubles of 1900. These may or may not be the best accounts that have appeared of these two events, yet the wonder is that these two incidents have not been so well done by Chinese scholars who supposedly would have all the original sources at hand, that it would seem unnecessary for students of the West to give themselves to it.

A cursory review of the theses prepared for the doctorate in American Universities, some of which have been published, some Chinese students have brought to their subjects modern methods and a spirit of historical criticism but, with few notable exceptions, their work has been largely based on source books written in English written by Europeans and very little from the Chinese. This may be due in large part to the fact that the source materials in Chinese were not easily found and were not available in the libraries where these students did their work.

We should hope that the arrangement between Harvard and Yenching Universities [referred to in the editorial columns of this issue of *The Review*] will make possible the production of translations of Chinese books of value which are not now available in the languages of the West, and re-translations where these seem necessary. It should help raise up a group of Chinese students who can use Western scientific methods, and a group of students from the West who have the natural talent and training to work with them, and give both an opportunity for leisurely study and literary production. In will be their task to uncover the treasures that lie hidden in the ancient culture and literature of China and make them known to the Western world to the same extent that those of Egypt and Greece have been made known.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 24, 1928

How George The Great Socks The Uplifters

BY BRUNO SCHWARTZ

I was wondering what to write about to amuse you folks this week when somebody dropped in to have some beer and cheese for tea and brought something under his arm that gave me a idea right away and I will tell it to you so you will know how to be a rich man and have sixty pages of advertising in your book even if you dont have anything else in it thats worth looking at and not be a poor fish like my friend Powell who runs this here *Weekly Review* and only manages a few pages of it to hold down the expenses because he believes that its better to boost a square deal all around than to be a camel and try to climb through the eye of a needle.

Well not to keep you guessing too long or may be you wont read this here story I will get right down and start on the brass tacks. It was a copy of this here *Far Eastern Review* of last month and it has a nice green and red cover and there is a story in it that I saw right away entitled "American-Japanese Co-Operation" which is written by the editor of this here magazine whose name is George Bronson Rea. Well folks may I hope to go to Australia and carry my young in a pouch if I didnt right away change all my ideas on this here China and if I didnt lift up my right hand and say that old Rea certainly has the inside dope and that I would hurry up and sit down and write you all about it because maybe there are some of you who dont, ever get this *Far Eastern Review* except like me by accident and will miss this golden opportunity if I am not the one to do it.

But first in order to introduce you to this fine book let me explain who is this Mr. Rea. He is the bird who went to the United States last year and delivered a bunch of lectures beginning with Mr. President, Mr. Chairman Ladies and Gentlemen and then shot a wad of hot palaver which is the goods. A full report was written out by George himself and printed in his own magazine free of charge. He said when he opened up "I come before you as the delegate of the Americant Chamber of Commerce of China". Well now George didnt really mean that. It was just one of these here *lapsus linguae* like when the butler slid across the dining room floor and landed on the back of his neck with the dish of boiled tongue. What he meant to say was the American Chamber of Shanghai instead of *China* but like most all the hired hands who live in Shanghai they think Shanghai is the whole goshamighty country so we wont quarrel about that will we George even if you did give a wrong impression to all those people back home that nibbled at the sardines while you told them all about how the Uplift element must take a back seat. Outspoken is George even if he does speak out of turn sometimes.

Likes the Way Rea Talks

Now folks just one more little thing about that *Far Eastern Review* of last July and then I am going to tell you all about this one that made me get ready to shout hooray for Rea when he runs for President because when he does we will hang all these Chinamen who spoil the trade to a lamppost and do the business ourselves even if we have to get the Japanese to do it for us. I like the way he talks right up and puts the Uplifters in their places when he says in that speech last summer "Our trade comes first and in any controversy with the Chinese over treaty rights, the Uplift element should take a back seat and let our commercial interests have their say. It is the American business men who are doing the Nation's constructive work in China and it is to the business men that the missionaries, educators and Uplifters must look for their endowments. We cannot mix trade with sentiment. The sooner the American people realise this the better it will be for their future prosperity". What shall we mix trade with George? Gunpowder? And what will the Uplifters preach George? The gospel of Big Business or the gospel of Jesus who was a pretty meek guy back in the old days? Could anything be more sweet? Now do you see why I have positively fallen in love with George? Isnt it great how he tells the Uplifters where to head in?

But, to give away a little secret just between me and George and the lamppost—old George is a kind of missionary himself isnt he because he doesnt do any trade and only preaches the Gospel of George in that little paper pulpit of his, he calls the *Far Eastern Review*.

George said in July last year that "American trade in central China and the upper Yangtze region has been built up by American firms whose headquarters are located in the British Concession at Hankow. How can our Government protect the properties of its citizens in this port without cooperating fully with the British?" George actually told this lalapalooza to the folks back home last summer which shows you she will have his little joke at the expense of a piece of fried chicken and a sardine salad because old George knows as well as you do that the British Concession was handed back to the Chinese long before he went back home and he ought to know and I guess he does that there are only three American firms in that district he calls the British Concession and since it was a Chinese district when he went back home and since we ought to cooperate with the people who run it we ought to cooperate with the Chinese oughtnt we George? It looks like maybe George tried to hand the home folks a gold brick and I suppose those rotten Uplifters poked their noses in again because I dont think old George put it over.

Tooteng Judge Gary's Whistle

George is just like the Late Judge Gary he likes to write stories about, and now we are coming along in fine style to last months *Far Eastern Review* that I was telling you all about who George Rea thinks is a mighty fine man now that he is dead. Gary I mean not Rea. And you will hardly believe it that in spite of the fact that he is probably losing money over it and always in fear of his life and a lot of bombs or something that the *Weekly Review* is going to throw at him he still toots Judge Garys tin whistle. George says himself when he talks about J. B. Powell down there in Shanghai that "We have survived his secret plots and boycotts for ten years and understand his unethical tactics". Isnt George the fine old Bolshie hounder for fair. Ill bet if it was a hundred years ago he would have J. B. burned at the stake. I dont know how J. B. could boycott old George except by not buying his paper pulpit but I guess if George says so then J. B. at the least must of thrown a couple of shrapnel bombs his way. Because if theres anything old George Rea is its truthful—even if he does happen to make a lot of slips here and there like the butler who slipped down the stairs on his reputation. Anyway he means to be truthful so we have got to forgive him if he runs off the track because he has a good heart and he knows where to have his bread buttered and to be careful and lick the butter off before it sticks to the tablecloth.

Anyway it seems George says that Judge Gary was a great man and old George declares he is going to follow right in his footsteps. Judge Gary, says George, sided with Japan on the Lansing-Ishii Agreement so you can see what a fine man he was. Maybe you dont know what the Lansing-Ishii Agreement was and if you dont I might as well tell you that Woodrow Wilson was afraid that Japan mightnt join the nice new league of nations he made unless he agreed to let Japan grab off Shantung so he told Mr. Lansing to give it to Mr. Ishii and so they did it without even asking the American Minister in China what the Chinese might think about it. So they signed the great papers that tickled Judge Gary so much and the American Minister in China handed in his resignation and Japan joined up and the United States jumped out. But Judge Gary was so happy that he did a foxtrot all by himself because Japan knocked off a big slice of China and Colonel House who learned his foreign diplomacy down on a ranch in Texas went and wrote a book about it.

Dishing Up the Propaganda

George Rea is a smart man and it will be a regular education to read how the Uplifters will have to take a back seat and stand on their hind legs and beg him and the rest of Big Business if they want to get their oats regular. George knows how to dish up the propaganda in big heaping spoonfuls and when he gets finished you can bet your last Yen that we Americans and our little brown brothers in Japan will be kissing each other all over the front doorstep. Even if the last loan to Japan did get knocked in the head because J. B. and a few more who knew their onions spoke up and told the world about it. It must have made you pretty near froth at the mouth George musnt it when J. B. rode out on top. Ill bet the Ichi Nichi Gassed Noodle Company pretty near cancelled their advertisement over it. A little more of your hot propaganda and youll beat him yet George—maybe.

Now I am going to tell you a secret. I have been in this here country for nine years and today is the first time Ive seen a copy of George's paper pulpit and I havent been hiding in a rabbit hole either. And when I saw it and looked over all the nice propaganda about our little Japanese brothers and saw the nice pictures of all the Great Japanese Barons and Generals and looked at the nice stories written by the best Japanese propaganda experts thats in it then I said to myself that there must be a reason for all this and that George wasnt like the Swede farmer who paid the railroad company a hundred dollars because his cow ran into the railroad train. No sir not George.

So I said to myself George by George, Im going to take a good look through this here 100% American magazine and find out what the advertising section is looking like and maybe it has some nice pictures in it and folks I hope to tell you you could of knocked me down with the hole in a Japanese

doughnut. Those there Japanese people are the nicest people in the world to George and they just pile up his book with nice advertisements and one of them even takes three whole pages in the paper pulpit. Now you mightnt believe it but I know because I counted it up myself and I can give you the figures and show you just how nice these there Japanese people are to Old George. In that there last months paper pulpit there are 27 whole pages of Japanese advertising including a Gassed Spinning Company which believe me will keep the wolf away from old George's door.

Does it pay to do some shoe polishing for our little brown brothers over there in Japan? Well ask George because he certainly knows how to keep his book filled with plenty of these nice Japanese advertisements. Maybe he uses some of this "American-Japanese Co-operation" hes talking so much about.

Dont you agree with me my sweet cabbages?

Hankow, March 16, 1928

America Bought G. $10,782,592 in China in January, 1928.

America's purchases of Chinese raw products and manufactured articles during January of this year amounted to G. $10,782,592 according to a report issued by the American Consulate General at Shanghai on March 22, the report being for all China and based upon invoices issued at the various Consulates.

The various items included egg products and sausage casings to the amount of G. $204,250; hides, skins, furs, bristles and feathers and similar products amounting to G. $3,290,998; grains, vegetables and preparations, peanuts and tea, etc., amounting to G. $1,214,689, the shelled peanuts amounting to G. $655,795, unshelled, G. $165,958, and green tea amounting to G. $187,026. Drugs, oils and oil seeds amounted to G. 969,297. Textiles such as cotton, vegetable fibers, straw hats, mattings, wool and raw silk amounted to G. $4,566,419, of which raw silk topped the list with G. $2,551,074. Sheep wool amounted to G. $702,778 and raw cotton amounted to G. $243,-529. Chinese lace sold in the United States was valued at G. $143,755 and Chinese linen embroideries amounted to G. $124,446. Porcelaines, precious stones, etc., amounted to G. $79,825, while metals of which antimony regulus topped the list amounted to G. $240,588. Chemicals amounted to G. $134,691, the largest item in this list being firecrackers valued a $103,900. Works of art exported to America were valued at G. $35,331. Another item is Chinese "joss-sticks" of which the United States purchased G. $2,738.

Shantung Famine and Bandit Situation Becoming More Serious

T. N. Thompson, who is connected with the Northern Presbyterian Mission at Ichowfu, Shantung province, has written friends in Shanghai that the famine and bandit situation in that province continues to become more serious, resulting in a wholesale migration of all Chinese who are able to get away to Manchuria. "It is one of the greatest exoduses the world has ever seen, and it still goes on," writes Mr. Thompson, who states that the missionaries are experiencing considerable difficulty in distributing relief. He stated that the sum of $1,500 had been received from the China International Famine Relief Association in Peking which had been used in the purchase of grain, but that $8,000 was needed for one district near Ichowfu, alone. The famine situation is greatly aggravated by the depredations of bandits, in some instances whole villages of 400 and 500 people having been burned and the inhabitants massacred. Mr. Thompson expressed the belief that there would be thousands of deaths from famine before the spring crops were ready for harvest.

According to a report appearing in last week's issue of *The Review*, the American Red Cross has been asked to contribute the sum of G.$300,000 for immediate relief in the Shantung famine districts.

Geo. C. Howard Appointed Advisor to Gov. Stimson

George C. Howard, American Trade Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, who was for several years Trade Commissioner and Registrar of China Trade Act companies in China, has been appointed Economic Advisor to Col. Henry L. Stimson, recently inaugurated Governor General of the Philippines.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard lived in Shanghai for four years. They visited friends here last autumn on their way to Manila, where they expect to reside for the next two or three years, according to word from there.

What Should Be China's Diplomacy?

BY CHEN TSUNG HSI

THE question, "What should be China's diplomacy?" is of tremendous importance, because we have already experienced diplomatic complications and because the further we fight on, the more we will encounter intricate diplomatic matters. Before entering into discussion of this question, let us first consider our diplomacy in the past; then we will understand better that a new-fashioned diplomacy is badly needed.

Our diplomacy in the past was no diplomacy at all. It was rather the diplomacy of the Powers. Nowhere has China been in an active or a direct position when she engaged in diplomacy. The truth of these statements can be well proved by a brief survey of historical records.

Since the Opium War, China has been rechloroformed. It was the gunboats of Great Britain, France and America that forced her to accept the policy of Open trade. Not only that, but under compulsion she concluded unequal treaties with the Powers. Later came the Sino-Japanese War, the result of which was a Waterloo for China. Then her territories, such as Liaotung Peninsula and Manchuria were ceded. Besides, the so-called "Sphere of Influence" was placed upon the soil of China at the initiative of Great Britain. The Boxer Rebellion contributed another great loss. The New Consortium was also a sign of humiliation. Should space permit, such tragic instances could be multiplied. However, the above-mentioned are quite sufficient to show that our diplomacy in the past has been no diplomacy at all. And the so-called diplomatic officers are all long-gowned gentlemen without any knowledge of national or of international affairs.

Popular Interest In Diplomacy

Recently a tide of popular interest in diplomacy has risen. Various organizations have been assisting our diplomats. In the long run, we have reaped something from the Paris Conference and also from the Washington Conference. Further the concessions of Kiukiang and Hankow have been returned. But still our diplomacy has not run on the right track. Unequal treaties still exist. An ugly attitude among nations, especially Russia, still exists.

Then what should be our diplomacy? Unlike some aggressive nations, we have never desired others' territories, or tried to dominate other nations or other races, nor do we have any such intentions. What we are longing for is to obtain freedom and equality among nations. Such is our aim, simple and sincere. In order to attain this aim, we cannot rely upon force, for it has become a hackneyed saying that there is no diplomacy in a weak country. What we are going to do is just what Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Forces, proposes to do. His proposal reads:

"(a) The formulation of all foreign policies of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government shall be guided as heretofore by the principles laid down in the declaration of foreign policies announced by the first Plenary Session of the Kuomintang with the view to bringing about, within the shortest possible time, a position of freedom and equaiity for China in the family of nations;

"(b) The abrogation of all unequal treaties shall, whenever possible, be achieved by peaceful negotiations though in uncompromising spirit. Negotiations must be entered into simultaneously with all countries with which Cnina has had treaty relations. Should various countries decline to enter into any negotiation, or, in case the negotiations produce no result, then the Nationalist Government, shall in accordance with customary international practices under the pressure of changed circumstances take upon itself to nullify all treaties;

"(c) All popular movements against foreign governments shall be placed under supervision of the Party's Central Authorities. All such movements must be orederly, well-planned and well-organized, and must not be disorderly and scattered;

"(d) A formal declaration as to the reasons for having changed our policy regarding Soviet Russia to be issued, with the stipulation that only after the Soviet Government shall have indicated its decision to discontinue its program of internal agitation in China and produced conclusive proof therefor, can Sino-Soviet friendly relations be resumed;

"(e) To the various colonies and dependencies and their oppressed peoples we shall continue to extend our assistance for their liberation in the spirit of the Three People's Principles."

Little Enthusiasm in North for Spring War

BY J. A. J.

THE Northern militarists, through the means of propaganda, are endeavoring to minimize the significance and gravity of the coming offensive which Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan have agreed to launch simultaneously against the North. The Ankuochun propaganda bureau has let loose the information that the threatened offensive would not affect the position of the Northerners at all in that the Kwangsi generals, controlling Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi, are opposed to Chiang Kai-shek's assumption of the Supreme Command of the Nationalist forces. The Northerners furthermore claim that, strategically, they are in a sound position, and that it is they who are going to launch an offensive on all fronts, and not the Southerners. However, the peoples of the paltry six provinces under the control of the Northerners—and it is a precarious control at that—do not seem inclined to take the propagandists' word at full value; having been so often misled before it is no wonder they would rather be shown. The Northerners talk of the lack of enthusiasm among Chiang Kai-shek's forces but it does not take any great amount of intelligence on the part of the observer to note that enthusiasm is painfully absent among the Northern troops. In Manchuria, there has been a wholesale desertion of cavalrymen and infantrymen, some of whom have joined the "Big Swords" and others the bandits, and the authorities in the Three Eastern Provinces have their hands more than full, trying to face the difficulties confronting them, none the least serious of which being the great feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the peasantry and the depreciation of Manchurian currencies. The merchants have long since lost all patience over the unscrupulous methods of taxation enforced by the authorities, and it is only by availing of the use of force that the tax officials are now able to collect anything.

The "Wild Boar" of Chihli

In Chihli, Chu Yu-pu, popularly known as "the Wild Boar", is bidding fair to outstrip Chang Tsung-chang of Shantung in the race for the people's hatred, he having introduced all sorts of taxes imaginable in an effort to carry on his "war against the Reds". The latest stunt is an imposition of a "loan" of $20,000 upon each cotton merchant. The Northern militarists and admirals are past masters in the art of raising loans, most of which have never been repaid. It is computed that, between Chang Tsung-chang and Chu Yu-pu, the merchants of Shantung and Chihli have subscribed to "loans" to the tune of $12,000,000 within the past couple of years, with no hope of ever seeing the color of their money again. In addition to these "loans", the peoples of these two provinces have had to meet taxes galore, and farmers have been compelled to plant the poppy. How precarious is the position of these two worthy Tupans may be gauged by the fact that millions of peasants have escaped from Shantung and Chihli to the Three Eastern Provinces where conditions are bad enough and, from all accounts, going to be much worse unless the Manchurian authorities wake up in time and apply scientific methods to curb the decline of currencies, instead of persisting in the carrying out of the wretched programme of executing exchange brokers and traders, in the hope of maintaining indefinitely an artificial purchasing power of the Harbin dollar and the Fengpiao. Reports have it that Chang Hwang-hsiang, the Civil Administrator of the Special Area of the Three Eastern Provinces, has used his influence in getting a number of Chinese bankers and guilds to present a petition to him, the language of which is strongly in tone against the foreign bankers at Harbin for "conniving with each other in bringing about the collapse of the Harbin dollar."

Needless to say, this is not in accordance with the facts.

Depreciation of Northern Currency

The decline of the Harbin dollar, like that of the *Fengpiao*, has been due to the usual method of issuing notes vastly in excess of the specie reserve. Last year, the dearth of silver dollars caused the value of the notes to go downhill at a tremendous gait. The agents of the Three Eastern Provincial Bank went out into the produce market and engaged in monopolistic purchases of Soya Beans, Beancakes and Bean Oil, flooding the countryside with paper money. They resold the stocks bought on the basis of Standard Silver Dollars or the Japanese *Yen*, thereby making an excellent profit, every cent of which was remitted to the "Dictator" at Peking for the prosecution of the war. Naturally, when the farmers came to town with their paper holdings, the value of these commenced to decline and continued to decline until Chang Hwang-hsiang, in an effort to stave off the evil day, pounced upon the Chinese Eastern Railway, compelling its management to transact all operations on the basis of the Harbin dollar instead of Gold *Roubles* as previously agreed upon between the Chinese and Soviet sides. Through artificial means, the Harbin dollar has been propped up a couple of points, but it is said on good authority that it would decline again unless substantial specie reserves are brought into Harbin. The improvement in the value of the Harbin dollar has had the effect of improving the value of the *Fengpiao* to some extent, but trade conditions in Manchuria being what they are at present, and with all these "Big Sword" and bandit activities unchecked, it is doubtful whether the Fengpiao would not once again go on the downward path.

The position of the Northern militarists is precarious, to say the least, and it is about time for them to try and come to some compromise with the Southerners. The latter, too, should endeavor to come to terms with the Northerners, because every fresh military move means an additional outlay of money which could be put to better uses. The fact that they control the majority of provinces should not lead them to suppose that it would be a simple task to control the remaining territory at present in Northern hands. No matter how precarious the Northern position may be, the fact remains that Chang Tso-lin at least is sure of outside assistance to maintain the integrity and independence of the Three Eastern Provinces.

Now is the time for both factions to show a conciliatory spirit and bring about the salvation of the country. To persist in winning a point or acquiring a concession by means of the sword would not do anybody any good and would merely lead the common people into greater miseries.

Tientsin, March 14.

The Importance of the Man

In addition to the above, the question of the *man* should be taken into serious consideration, because the history of politics has proved that "With a man politics stands; without him it falls." The above proposal would never be carried out were there no man. It is widely admitted that the Nationalist Government greatly lacks veteran diplomats—diplomats of revolutionary spirit. There are too few Wu Ting-fangs, C. T. Wangs, Eugene Chens or Hwang Fus!

Stated concisely, we must have the kind of diplomacy which is based upon justice as a premise, must be far-sighted, uncompromising in spirit and vigorous in action. Such diplomacy, even though unworkable, is significant at any rate.

Far Eastern Americans in Who's Who in America

The names of 95 Americans resident in China, Japan and the Philippines appear in the 1926-1927 issue of Who's Who in America, of which number 60 reside in China, according to a tabulation which appears in the front pages of the volume. The names of those residing in China are as follows: LeRoy Webber, Daniel T. Huntington, James M. Henry, Rev. Wallace Brown, John Gowdy, Ernest B. Price, Alfred A. Gilman, Frank P. Lockhart, Logan H. Roots, Geo. C. Hanson, John K. Davis, Roy C. Andrews, Julean Arnold, John E. Baker, Lewis Bookwalter, Francis A. Carl, Lewis Chase, Mrs. Lewis Chase, Grover Clark, John C. Ferguson, Alice B. Frame, Sidney D. Gamble, J. A. Goette, Amandeus W. Grabau, Geo. R. Grose, Harvey J. Howard, J. V. A. MacMurray, Willys R. Peck, Lucius C. Porter, Gilbert Reid (deceased), Arthur H. Smith, John L. Stuart, Norwood F. Allman, Lauress J. Birney, Hiram A. Boaz, Edwin S. Cunningham, Frederick R. Graves, Frederick Griggs, H. G. C. Hallock, Joseph E. Jacobs, Wm. H. Lacy (deceased), Thomas F. F. Millard, Wm. W. Peter, E. M. Poteat, F. L. Hawks Pott, John B. Powell, Milton D. Purdy, Frank J. Rawlinson, Francis J. White, W. B. Nance, Wm. Ashmore, Watson M. Hayes, Wm. D. Connor, Charles J. Fox, C. E. Gauss, Luelin Miner, Wm. R. Dorsey, John F. Krueger, and Myrl S. Myers.

Philippines Again to Attempt Limitation on Chinese Immigration

According to an article appearing in the *Manila Bulletin* on March 13, a bill is to be again introduced in the Philippine Legislature when that body meets in July, intended to regulate Chinese immigration into the Islands. The bill will provide for increasing the facilities of the coast guard service to prevent smuggling and according to the report, will attempt to create a bureau for the registration of all Chinese in the Philippines. And attempt will also be made to deport all Chinese who have been smuggled in.

A similar attempt to restrict Chinese immigation during the last session of the Legislature was blocked as a result of the action of the Chinese Consul at Manila who was charged with "lobbying" in the legislature. It is reported that the Chinese Consul-General at Manila is planning to protest with the State Department in the event the Philippine Legislature attempts to require registration of all Chinese in the Islands.

China's Unsecured Debts to America and Other Countries

The following tabulation of China's unsecured, or "inadequately" secured debts to the United States and other foreign countries is reprinted from the last issue of the China Year Book. The lists, according to the report, were presented to the International Tariff Conference which met in Peking in 1925, but upon which no official action was taken. The lists are printed herewith owing to the interest which now prevails in the question of increasing the Chinese customs rates and efforts which foreign debtors have exerted to induce the Chinese to guarantee the unsecured debts on the customs revenues.

Name of Loan.	Calculated by Finance Readjustment Commission.	List by U.S.A. June 30, 1925
Continental & Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago Loan	G$ 7,475,738.03	G$ 7,040,000.00
Wine & Tobacco Loan, Pacific Development Corporation	„ 7,329,666.67	„ 7,325,828.67
Grand Canal Conservancy Loan, American International Corporation	„ 1,280,619.21	„ 1,242,956.96
Loan for Educational Expenses, Banks in Washington, D. C.	„ 67,555.00	„ 60,360.00
Loan for Educational Expenses, Munsey Trust Co.	„ 20,000.00	„ 20,000.00
Indemnity to American Missionary at Liling	M$ 105,703.24	M$ 102,920.00
Owed by Shanghai Mint	G$ 713,917.34	G$ 702,349.22
to American Trading Co.,	Sh.Tl. 110,234.30	Tl. 91,945.94
Owed by Hankow Paper Mill to American Trading Co.,	Sh.Tl. 5,499.94	Tl. 5,187.04
Owed by Shanghai Mint to Wah Chang Trading Corporation	Up to Sep. 30, 1925. G$ 188,163.14	G$ 203,548.34
	Sh.Tl. 28,179.54	Tl. 25,583.87
Owed by Shanghai Mint to Hsin Fou Co. for interest & Godown rent	Sh.Tl. 42,388.82	Tl. 42,388.82
Owed by Hankow Paper Mill to Andersen Meyer & Co.,	Hk.Tl. 2,771.61	Tl. 2,777.61
Owed by Canton Mint to American Metal Co.		G$ 676,247.91
Owed by Anking Mint to American Trading Co.		Tl. 264,364.51
Owed by Lungyen Iron Mining Co. to American Trading Co.		G$ 72,927.43 M$ 7,299.65
Owed by Bureau of Engraving to American Trading Co.		M$ 32,409.38
Indemnity to American Trading Co. for losses sustained in Kalgan		M$ 178,720.91
Owed by Ministry of War to Andersen, Meyer & Co. for supply of sanitary materials		M$ 16,596.20
Owed by Aeronautical Department to Andersen Meyer & Co.		G$ 6,102.28
Indemnity to Andersen, Meyer & Co. for losses sustained in Kalgan		M$ 15,197.41
Owed by Bureau of Engraving to Ault & Wiborg China Co.,		M$ 45,548.11 G$ 21,489.04 M$ 6,093.47
Owed by Ministy of War to E. W. Frazar & Co. (motorcar a/c)		
Indemnity to National Aniline & Chemical Co.		Tl. 12,996.20
Owed by Hunan Mining Bureau to Pacific Development Corporation.		G$ 60,000.00
Owed to T. M. Wilkinson Co. for construction of wharves in Foochow		M$ 60,000.00
Owed to Curtis Aeroplane & Motor Co. for training of naval cadets.		M$ 18,896.67
U.S.S. Monocacy solatium treasury notes		G%$ 3,104.52
Indemnity for murder of Mrs. Bernard A. Hoff by bandits in Hupeh	Hank.	Tl. 24,000.00
Indemnity for looting of Lutheran Brethren Mission by bandits in Hupeh		M$ 7,567.00
Indemnity for confiscation of Chas. L. Coltman's property by Kalgan military		M$ 63,811.02
Supplementary indemnity for Lincheng Incident		M$ 47,991.37
Owed by Shanghai Mint to Engineer Black		G$ 11,009.00
Indemnity to Singer Sewing Machine Co. for losses at the hands of bandits		M$ 2,128.81
Claim of Standard Oil Co. for indemnification of losses		M$ 729,944.74
TOTAL	G.$ 17,075,659.45	G.$ 17,445,923.37
	Sh.Tl. 186,302.60	Sh.Tl. 178,101.87
	Hk.Tl. 2,771.61	Hk.Tl. 2,771.61
	M.$ 105,703.34	Hank.Tl. 288,364.51
		M.$ 335,124.74
GRAND TOTAL	M.$ 34,517,794.80	36,883,168.31
	(according to normal rates of exchange)	
	M.$ 41,348,058.58	43,861,537.66
	(according to higher rates of exchange)	

All Countries

(As calculated by the Commission for the Readjustment of Finance and listed by the Foreign Delegations to the Tariff Conference).

Country	Calculated by Finance Readjustment Commission	Listed by Foreign Delegation to Tariff Conference	Difference.
United States	$34,517,794.80	$36,883,168.31	$2,365,373,51
Belgium	507,683.18	5,502,383.00	4,994,699.82
Denmark	325,641.36	331,419.15	5,777.79
France	1,230,302.27	73,548,709.06	72,318,406.79
Great Britain	40,684,504.21	42,743,119.33	2,058,615.12
Italy Britain	71,956,167.25	71,956,167.25	——
Japan	254,993,960.44	330,614,405.62	75,620,445.18
Netherlands	1,087,242.37	1,070,447.62	16,794.75
Norway	——	174,119.34	174,119.34
Sweden	7,634.37	7,634.37	——
League of Nations	1,845,378.38	1,845,378,38	——
Total	$407,156,308.63	$564,676,951.43	$157,520,642 80

Note:—The above calculations are at the normal rates of $1 to 1 Yen, $2 to G$1, and $10 to £1.

Recalculated at the higher rates of $1. 20 to 1 Yen, $2. 40 to G$1, and $12 to £1, the total figures would be respectively: $486,646,003.38 as calculated by the Commission for the Readjustment of Finance, $665,401,465.54 as listed by the foreign delegations to the Tariff Conference, and $178,755,463.16 as the difference between two.

The other rates of exchange common to both calculations are: $1: to 7 Francs, O.686 Tientsin tael, O.712 Peking tael, O.726 Shanghai tael and O.709 Hankow tael; $0.50 to 1 Florin, $0.70 to 1 Rupee and $1.50 to 1 Haikwan tael.

Foreign Visitors at Chengchow

J. C. Hutchinson, British Vice-Consul at Hankow, is now visiting in Chengchow, Honan province, interviewing officials of the Kuominchun. Other foreign visitors in Chengchow recently have been John P. Kendrick, general manager of the Peking Syndicate, Ernest W. Fitchford, general manager of the Fu Chung Mining Corporation and Mr. Nadamlenzki, Italian Consul at Hankow.

Dr. Holcombe Interviews Feng Yu-hsiang

Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Honan province where he interviewed Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and other officials of the Kuominchun. Dr. Holcombe also spent several days in Nanking interviewing officials of the Nanking Government. He is planning to depart shortly for North China and Korea prior to returning to the United States.

Frenzied Trading on New York Stock Exchange

On the New York Stock Exchange, March 26, all previous records for dealings were broken, four and a quarter million shares changing hands. This record followed a week of exceptionally heavy trading. General Motors soared to a new peak of $199, having risen from $136, which was the price a month ago. The par value of General Motors is $25. The shares of the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads also reached record figures.

Exchange and the Silk Market

BY PAUL K. WHANG

Since countries have adopted different monetary standards and systems, the rate of exchange inevitably plays an important role in the international trade. With the exchange fluctuating a wide range day after day arising from the economic causes and effects, the element of speculation enters into all transactions between different countries, resulting in a heavy loss or a handsome profit depending on which way the exchange fluctuates.

In the silk market, the rate of exchange between China and the country of the purchaser is often a most deciding factor. The essence of this statement only appeals to those who are well versed in the operation of this trade. Taking the trade between China and the U. S. for instance, the price of silk in the Shanghai market is quoted at so many taels per picul (133.33 lbs.) while the same is expressed at the N. Y. market by so many gold dollars per pound. The normal rate of exchange between Chinese taels and American dollars is set at 65, that is, 100 taels is equivalent to 65 gold dollars; but the actual value fluctuates greatly from time to time.

To lead us to realize the effect of the rate of exchange upon the silk market, an illustration is indispensable. Supposing silk is offered at 1200 taels per picul, without adding commission and expenses to complicate the calculation, we find that the same will be equivalent to 5.85 gold dollars per pound, if the rate of exchange be 65. Accordingly this offer in gold dollars, in this case G$5.85 plus commission and expenses, is cabled to his principal in N. Y. for acceptance. Owing to the time required to obtain acceptance on cable quotations ranging from two to three days, undoubtedly the exchange rate at the time of receiving the cable will not be the same as that when the cable was first sent out. In the above instance, supposing the principal accepts the offer at G$5.70 per pound, and the rate of exchange at the date of acceptance is quoted at 63, we find that the Shanghai merchant will realize from the acceptance 1206.31 taels per picul—6.31 taels more than the price he originally offered—in spite of the fact that the price of acceptance registers 15 gold cents per pound less than that offer.

On the other hand, if the N. Y. merchant accepts the offer at G$5.85, and if the rate of exchange in Shanghai on the day of acceptance is 66 instead of 65, the Shanghai merchant can only get 1181.81 taels per picul, although the price of offer and that of acceptance are the same.

What is true to the N.Y. market also holds good to the other foreign markets. Take the French market for another example. Ten years ago, France was a good customer of China's best silk. Since the Great War, her economical and financial conditions have not yet returned to their normalcy, and French francs have been very unstable. This is ample to explain the reason why France has not done much buying of China silk in recent years. In the year of 1926 especially when francs jumped up and down by hundreds overnight in the exchange of Chinese taels, no Shanghai merchant ventured to send an offer to France. As a result, silk trade with France that year was brought to zero.

The situation becomes still more complicated when we take into consideration the rate of exchange between China and America and between America and Japan. The American consumers could choose the market to buy their silk where the rate of exchange is most favorable. For instance, during the early part of 1924-1925 silk year, silver was at a premium and due to the depreciation of the gold monetary standard in relation to silver, America purchased very little silk in Shanghai. This was especially exaggerated, inasmuch as the Japanese yen was very low and the rate of exchange was most favorable for America to place her orders with Japan.

Again, during September and October of 1926, the price of raw silk reached its climax of that year. Since the middle of September, gold dollars in terms of taels became dear. Formerly, the amount of one hundred taels could be changed for 72 or 73 gold dollars, but then could only buy 63 gold dollars. In Japan, the situation was just reversed. On account of this difference, the American consumer could save one hundred and twenty gold dollars on every picul of China silk purchased (supposing the silk was sold at 1200 taels per picul), but they had to pay one hundred and sixty gold dollars more in buying every picul of Japan silk (supposing the silk was sold at 1500 yen per picul).

Owing to the ups and downs of the exchange rate, the local silkmen have been confronted with a delicate problem in marketing their products. The exporter who through his experience knows which direction the wind will blow, speculates on the rate, thus reaping a big profit at the expense of Chinese silkmen. Take the case cited above for instance. An offer of 1200 taels per picul might be turned out to be 1206.31 taels per picul, when the rate goes down by 2 points, from 65 to 63, even though the price accepted is 15 gold cents per pound less than that of offer. Whenever that case happens, the exporter will pocket an extra profit, in this case 6.31 taels per picul, besides his commission and profit from unknown sources, inasmuch as the Chinese silkman will be satisfied at getting 1200 taels per picul, the price which he originally offered. On the other hand, if the accepted price turns out to be less than that of offer, the exporter is likely to call the Chinese silkman to his office and persuade him to accept the counter-offer by telling him the old story that the market is not healthy and so on. Thus the exporter is quite safe in playing this one-sided game, through which a fortune could be amassed in a very short time.

The Chinese silkmen are not unaware of this situation, and on many occasions they have protested that the duration between the date of offer and that of acceptance should be limited to forty-eight hours. But even during these forty-eight hours, any change might happen to the rate of exchange. So long as China is not in a position to adopt the gold standard, and so long as China's monetary system is not on a sound basis, there is no way to minimize the evil influence of the rate of exchange, and the Chinese silkmen will continue to be under-dogs.

Shanghai, March 15, 1928.

Bill To Establish "Narcotic Farms" Introduced by Congressman Porter

A Bill to establish two United States Narcotic Farms was introduced in the House of Representatives February 21 by Stephen G. Porter, congressman from Pennsylvania. In the proposed Farms would be confined and treated the two thousand odd convicts incarcerated in various Federal prisons who have been addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs and convicted of offenses against the United States.

The proposed Bill is in line with the suggestion made by President Coolidge in his message to Congress last December in which he stated that the U. S. Government had never given adequate attention to its prison problems.

Recent investigations have shown that the Federal prisons particularly those at Atlanta and Leavenworth are very much crowded and that the proportion of drug addicts is very large. Mr, Porter suggested in an interview in the American newspapers at the time he presented his Bill that much of the overcrowding was due to convictions secured under the Prohibition, Narcotic and Automobile Theft laws.

An important provision in the Bill is that persons who have been confined at one of the Narcotic Farms shall, upon discharge, be furnished with transportation to place of conviction or place of bona-fide residence, or to any other place which may be designated by the Attorney General, and shall also be furnished with suitable clothing and twenty dollars in money.

Upton Close Conducting Student Tour of Orient

Upton Close (Josef Washington Hall) well known American writer and lecturer on Oriental subjects will conduct an American student tour of China, Japan, Korea and Russia, during the coming summer, according to a *United Press* dispatch from San Francisco on March 14. The report states that the party will sail from San Francisco on June 18 and will consist of about 100 students and teachers. The party plans to tour China and make a 600-mile trip up the Yangtsze. Two weeks will be spent in Japan and approximately 10 days in Shanghai. After completing the tour of the Far East, most of the members will proceed home through Russia and Europe. The arrangements for the tour were completed by Mr. Hall while on a trip thought the Far East last summer. Mr. Hall is the author of several books dealing with the Far East, the latest being a novel entitled, "Moonlady."

To Manufacture Babcock and Wilcox Boilers in Japan

According to an article appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* on March 17, the firm of Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., has formed a combination with the Japanese firm of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha whereby a factory is shortly to be established in Japan for the manufacture of the famous Babcock and Wilcox and Stirling water-tube boilers. The new firm will be known as the Tokyo Babcock Kabushiki Kaisha. The meeting at which the new project was launched was attended by H. E. Metcalf of Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., and many of the industrial leaders of Japan.

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Socony Replies to Royal Dutch !

The following article which presents the Standard Oil of New York's side of the controversy with the British Royal Dutch petroleum interests over the question of Soviet Russian oil, appeared in the February-March issue of the Meifoo Shield, the house-organ af the North China branch of the Standard Oil Company of New York. The magazine is published in Shanghai and is edited by Mr. Monte Smith of the Shanghai staff.

SIR Henri Deterding, managing director of the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company, a concern of strong British affiliations, has suddenly developed a remarkable interest in the welfare of American oil producers. In the midst of their suffering from the effects of a large overproduction, he finds them threatened with disaster by an influx of Soviet oil.

Sir Henri was pondering the matter deeply but had not yet devised a means to assist the American producers, when he was shocked by the news that the Standard Oil Company of New York and one of its subsidiaries, the Vacuum Oil Company, had contracted for large deliveries of oil from the Soviet fields. This was too much. The American producers were to be sacrificed once more to the rapacity of Standard Oil. Not if Sir Henri could prevent it! This Russian oil was "stolen": pumped by the Bolsheviki from fields which were rightfully the property of foreigners—among them Sir Henri. He could contain himself no longer. And forthwith he delivered a broadside against the iniquity of the Bolsheviki, the Standard Oil Company of New York, and all others of their ilk. He denounced in no measured terms the action of the Standard in buying Soviet oil when there was already overproduction in America.

Nor did he content himself with mere denunciation. He would do more. He would marshal all the widespread forces of the Royal Dutch itself on the side of the American producers in their defense against the treacherous Standard Oil attack. With all the swagger of a Latin-American dictator he issued his proclamation: "I shall fight Russian oil with American oil .... American oil shall take preference over stolen oil."

As the echoes of Sir Henri's thundering reverberated through the American press, many an American must have rubbed his eyes. Was he awake? Was he hearing aright? Was this British company rushing to the aid of the harassed Americans against their own great oil concerns? Was the Standard up to its old tricks? Had the segregation of its constituent companies in 1912 been a failure? Was the Standard again mulcting the American people so shamefully that even a British concern could not stand aside?

These confused doubts were hardly clarified by the action of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which openly sided with the British concern against its New York cousin. This strange lineup only added to the confusion. Evidently the unscrambling of the old Standard trust had some effect if it could set its two principal successors by the ears. But what were they disagreeing about? And what had the British to do with it?

The Battle of the Giants

It all goes back to the fact that one of the largest oil deposits in the world is located in Russia, just west of the Caspian Sea. Under the Czarist regime there had been considerable development in this field and the Royal Dutch Shell Company had obtained control of a substantial section of it. The next largest interest was that of the Nobels, brothers of the famous Swede of Nobel Prize fame. After the revolution of 1917 the Bolsheviki nationalized all of these properties. England entered a protest on behalf of the Royal Dutch, but there was no one who could legitimately protest for the Nobels, because they had become naturalized as Russian citizens. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, however, sharing a confidence which was widespread at the time, that the Soviet Government was doomed to early extinction, came to the rescue and, at a price reported to be in the neighborhood of ten million dollars, purchased a half-interest in the Nobel properties.

The Soviet refused to allow themselves to be extinguished according to schedule. Instead they continued their unpopular tactics and held on to the Russia oil fields. Lloyd George invited them to the Genoa Conference in 1922. There the representatives of the powers talked of property and restitution and compensation. Far be it from them to dignify by their attention so slimy a subject as oil. But Sir Henri had an emissary on the ground who was talking oil and nothing but oil. Restitution of the fields was his first objective, but, failing that, he was willing to discuss an exclusive operating concession or the purchase of the whole Russian output. The whole output, be it understood, not a part of it.

Sir Henri was determined to secure control of this vast supply, so near to Europe's back door, for the Royal Dutch alone. He wanted no other company, and particularly not his old rival, the Standard, to get a drop of it. Then he could undersell anybody in Europe and he would send the Standard back to America, where, in his opinion, it belonged. But the Russians were quite aware of the value of their oil fields. They had no mind to throw themselves into the arms of Sir Henri. It was much to their interest to keep up the competition and to profit accordingly. They resisted stubbornly the pressure which was put upon them. They might have been forced to yield in the end had not the French and the Belgians refused to second the British demands. And it appears that the French and the Belgians were strongly supported in their attitude by American officials who had in mind the interests of the Standard Oil Company.

The whole Genoa Conference, and the Hague annex which followed it, was in reality a struggle between the Royal Dutch trying to secure a monopoly of Russian oil and the Standard trying to prevent it. Diplomats talked high principle at the sessions, but their words waited on the moves of the oil men behind the scenes. And the Standard won. Sir Henri failed to get his monopoly. But he did not give up. He had fought the Standard too long and too successfully in every part of the world to think of surrender.

Nor did the Standard rest upon its oars. Acting with the French and Belgian interests, the New Jersey company called a meeting in Paris of the former owners of Russian oil properties. The Standard of New York did not participate in this meeting because it had no claims on Russian oil properties. The participants invited the Royal Dutch and made Sir Henri chairman of the meeting. They formed a groupement and agreed to stand together in their fight against Soviet exproprtation. The Russian oil fields were declared to be "a common fund" and it was agreed that "they must not be accepted by any of the interested parties as an individual concession without an agreement by all the parties."

Thus the Standard thought they had Sir Henri in writing not to make further attempts to secure a monopoly of Russian oil. It was hoped that the lack of buyers would soon force the Russians to make terms with the foreign owners. But that was not exactly what Sir Henri wanted and the agreement had hardly been signed when the other members of the groupement learned that his company had purchased 75,000 tons of Russian oil and secured and option on 150,000 tons more (which was afterward taken up)—225,000 tons of this "stolen oil" over which Sir Henri now weeps! And just after he had signed an agreement not to do anything of the kind!

The American oil industry was even then uppermost in the mind of the Dutch Shell leader, but not in just the same tender way he would have it appear now. Until he decided, in January of this year, that the effort was fruitless, he continued to strain every nerve to secure a monopoly of the Russian output and thus shut out the Americans. For Russian oil can be delivered in the Near East, the eastern Mediterranean, and even in India cheaper then can any other oil, not excluding Sir Henri's own output from the Dutch East Indies. The Americans are quite as well aware of this as is Sir Henri, and when the Standard of New York and the Vacuum found that American oil could no longer compete on the Indian and Near Eastern markets, they made contracts for the purchase of large supplies of Russian oil. This finally broke Sir Henri's hope of buying it all and inspired the charge that the Standard of New York was betraying American producers. The Standard of New Jersey, as it is interested in the restitution of the Nobel properties, was constrained to stand with Sir Henri.

Of coures, the directors of the Standard Oil of New York are not carrying any obligations to American producers. Their duty is to merchandise oil and make a profit for their stockholders. If they can buy Russian oil and sell it at a profit in India when American oil cannot compete there, it is their business to do so. Incidentally, the Standard of New York has long since become a heavy producer of oil in America and they would not be likely to buy Russian oil and thus increase the glut in the American market if American oil could be sold against Russian oil in India and the Near East. And if American oil cannot be sold in competition in these markets, Sir Henri will spend no time or money "fighting Russian oil with American oil." His pronunciamento will merely foster a prejudice against the Standard in the minds of sufficiently gullible Americans. If that prejudice could be worked up to the point where the Standard would find it better to stop buying Russian oil, Sir Henri would be immensely pleased.

Oil vs. Coal

Such a development—improbable as it seems—would favor a game in which Sir Henri has been deeply involved since the war. For the armistice marked the end of many things beside the military operations. Among them—and not

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Last Will and Testament
of
CHARLES KLINCK
Deceased.

Cause No. 3016
Estate No. 668A
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Every description of banking business transacted

the least significant—was the era when Great Britain's coal measures and her worldwide distributing system would serve as the basis of her empire. This was not widely proclaimed at the time. But far-sighted leaders of English industry fully appreciated the importance of oil in the war and still more the arrival of the Diesel engine and its ability to consume low-grade oil at an efficiency far greater than coal.

They knew what this meant to England's supremacy on the sea and all that hung upon. They rapidly took account of the situation. Oil was the fuel of the future—the power of the future. England had no oil. The whole British Empire had only about 2 per cent. of the known oil reserves of the world. Across the Atlantic was the United States with a large share of the total oil resources of the world within its own borders, and producing 70 per cent. of the world's total output. It was a situation which boded ill for Britain if it was not speedily altered.

Britain's merchant and industrial statesman started out to alter it. If oil was to be the basis of future world power, then the British Empire must secure enough of the world's oil resources to give her a standing as good as or better than she had in coal. Only so could she carry over into the oil era the hegemony she had won in the coal era.

It was not merely a matter of an adequate supply of the new fuel for the British Navy. That was already assured by Winston Churchill's purchase in 1913 of a controlling interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company on behalf of the British Government. The company has highly productive fields in Persia and the neighboring territories and is amply able to supply the needs of Britain's fleet. But the British had in mind more than the comparatively simple problem of fueling their battleships. They aspired to a large measure of control of the oil supply of the world. Then the world's trade, shipping, agriculture, and industry could be laid under tribute to Britain and the sinews of empire would retain their strength and flexibility.

The United States was the principal factor. It would be a tremendous undertaking, even if the British had the resources, for them to build up a producing and distributing system that would be able to compete advantageously with that of the American oil industry. It meant a struggle on a world scale to break the American hold on 70 per cent. of the world market. Fortune indicated another road. The enormous American production was dominating the world market at the moment, but it was doing so at the expense of a rapid exhaustion of the American reserves. Just how rapid is a matter about which opinions differ. Some hold that our supply will not last another half-dozen years. Others are willing to give us eighteen or twenty. Still others rely upon the discovery of new oil-bearing territory to extend the time beyond the point where we need to worry about it.

British Acquisitiveness

The British, without fixing a definite time, accepted the idea that we were rapidly exhausting our resources and that it would not be a great many years before we should have to seek our oil outside our own borders. They would secure control of every available oil deposit in the world and encourage production from American-controlled wells to the limit. Then when our supplies were exhausted, we should have to seek our oil from the British and they would have the pleasure of showing us who was the final master of the oil industry. Then Britain could hold the balance even—in oil, in trade, in shipping, in any field in which British brains and British money chose to operate.

Much of the vital history of the last six or eight years will deal with the attempt to realize this British plan. It will reveal the great British oil companies, strongly supported by British diplomacy, extending British sway over Persia before the ink was dry on the document which ended a war which was to subsitute self determination for imperialism. It will tell of the greatest of the Allies, France and England, fighting each other in Asia Minor with Greek and Turkish armies until France gave Britain access to the oil resources of the homeland and the French colonies. Chapters will be devoted to the means by which the province of Mosul and its oil reserves were taken from Turkey and given to Iraq, an Arab kingdom under British protection.

Not all of the shameful incidents will be laid to the British. There has been personal profit as well as national security involved and at times methods have been none too scrupulous on either side. The wretched attempt upon Teapot Dome will have to be included and the names of prominent American officials dragged through the mud. Then there will be a chapter showing how the American people, in an excess of indignation against the Standard Oil Company, broke it up into numerous smaller concerns instead of regulating it, and thus left the country with but a makeshift weapon in the international struggle for oil that was to come.

There will be another chapter, also tinged with regret, which will tell how, in our enthusiasm for individualism, we

left our own oil fields open to all comers and how we learned our lesson only after the Royal Dutch Shell Company had purchased large interests in American fields and carried on extensive development work to the end that the British concern might speed the exhaustion of the American reserves while holding its own intact.

As this somewhat sordid history comes down to date we shall find that the British came perilously close to accomplishing their aim. At one time they felt so sure they had accomplished it that they could not refrain from exulting over America. Said Sir Edward Edgar, one of England's leading bankers: "To the sum of many millions of pounds a year, America before very long will have to purchase from British companies, and to pay for in dollar currency in progressively increasing proportion the oil she cannot do without, and is no longer able to furnish from her own store." And he triumphantly added: "The British position is impregnable."

Sir Edward was exulting prematurely. The American oil interests, led by the Standard, were not idle during all of this British activity. And this time they found Washington willing to work with them. The British exploitation of fields within the United States was checked. The Standard obtained a substantial interest in the Persian output. American activities were speeded up in the Caribbean region. A group of American companies secured a quarter-interest in the oil of Mosul. And the great Russian reserves are so far open to American as well as to British purchasers.

Oil and Troubled Waters

The battle still rages, and it may well be that the prevention of the complete realization of the British scheme, owing to American resistance, has injected the note of asperity which is apparent in Sir Henri Deterding's recent pronouncements. Perhaps, too, he has not been wholly pleased with the large new reserve which has been brought to light during the last year in the Seminole field in Oklahoma. Sir Henri's plan for placing Americans under tribute to Britain does not contemplate the discovery of new reserves, the unrestrained competition of Russian oil, or too effective insistence by the State Department on the "open door" in British mandates.

All of these things represent a costly failure on the part of the British to carry their grand design to fulfillment. Instead of manoeuvring America into a position where she would be utterly dependent upon British controlled oil, the British oil barons have got themselves into an enormous world struggle in which their competitors on this side of the water have shown unexpected strength. The British have entered the oil industry on a grand scale but they have not as yet succeeded in carrying out their plans completely.

Because of the long tradition of Standard Oil iniquity, the American people are not likely to exhibit any undue haste in taking up the cudgels for that or any other American oil concern in its contest with foreign companies in the international field. But it would be idle on this account to close our eyes to the fact that there are elements of danger to international concord in this long struggle for the control of one of the world's most vital sources of power.

Nobody in America, be he oil magnate, statesman, or the man in the street, would raise the slightest objection to the British Government going into the oil business to insure an adequate fuel supply for the Royal Navy. Nor would any one, at least outside of oil circles, exhibit any special concern at British oil companies receiving reasonable assistance from Downing Street in an open competition for oil markets. This sort of government aid has become too common to elicit more than passing comment. But if the British oil companies can line up future British Governments to stand with them in an attempt to secure a monopoly of the oil resources of the world, it is bound to arouse popular antagonism in this country.

Therein is a very real danger to peace and understanding between the Anglo-Saxon peoples. American business men in general are perfectly willing to meet the British in free and open commercial competition in any part of the world. But the American business man objects to the interference of foreign governments to place him at a disadvantage in territory which is not their own. The national government has given voice to this objection in its demand for the "open door" in various parts of the world. The support of American business men by the State Department will inevitably become stronger as the need for it increases. If the British Government becomes identified with the British oil industry, sooner or later the American Government will become identified with the American oil industry. The struggle cannot be transferred to the governments without vastly increasing the danger of war. Britain's oil leaders are quite competent to secure all the participation in the industry to which Britain is legitimately entitled. America's oil men can be depended upon to hold the legitimate share of this country. Let them fight the battle in the industrial and commercial sphere, while the governments content themselves with seeing that there is a fair field and no favor.

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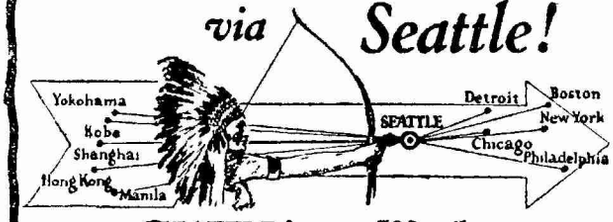

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CHINA TODAY: POLITICAL

By Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck

Lecturer on History of the Far East at Harvard University

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Shanghai.

China Must Advance Through Modern Education!

This account from the Boston Transcript deals with the seventh Lowell Lecture delivered in Boston last year by Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, former Professor of Oriental History at Harvard and now Chief of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Department of State at Washington.

THAT the greatest immediate obstacles in the way of the creation of any central Government in China are the personal ambitions of the leaders and the prevailing conception that public service is an occupation in and from which to build up private fortunes, is the opinion of Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck of Harvard University, expressed in his seventh Lowell Institute lecture last evening, in the course on "China's Problems."

"The feudal leaders are not willing to invest supreme authority in any one of their number," the lecturer stated. "As soon as one man rises a little above the general level, a number combine to pull him down. Throughout Chinese life there runs the practice of 'graft' and 'squeeze.' In every country there is some indulgence in graft. But in China it is the rule."

Again, Dr. Hornbeck emphasized the point that in making estimates of any situation and of almost any of China's problems one needs to keep ever in mind the size of the country, the vast population, the tremendous inertia to be overcome, the inadequacy of means of communication, and the comparative backwardness of the nation in the realm of education. Under such circumstances change must come slowly.

Personality, military skill and financial resources must be considered in estimating the political possibilities with regard to any one or several of the leaders at any given moment, but only through education can it be expected that China may achieve the ideals of the nationalist movement. The discouraging fact is that to only a small percentage of the population are opportunities for education available.

One School for Every 2500 Pupils

According to the figures of 1922-23 there were in all China, as Dr. Hornbeck observed, 179,000 schools, or one for every 2500 of the population, and 6,800,000 students or one in every sixty-five of the population. As to normal schools there was in training one teacher for each 12,000 of the population.

"China's millions are paying taxes which should come back to them in the form of provision for popular education but it is being applied to military and political activities," the speaker said. "Dr. James V. C. Yen is 'putting over' a program which is remarkable for boldness of conception, magnitude of task and brilliance of performance. He is directing from Peking an educational movement which, with neither chart nor compass, may within the next few years teach directly to several tens of millions of humble men, women, boys and girls, the Chinese equivalent of the three R's.'

"Then, there is the popular language movement, or literary reform. Of it, Dr. Hu Shih, a graduate of Cornell University, is the leader. He and a little group of followers set themselves the task of elevating the spoken language to the dignity of a literary vehicle. They set the example of using the colloquial language for their works and their publications, and they have persuaded modern scholars, authors, publishers, editors, teachers and students to follow their example.

"The difficulties which arise from the existence of a great number of different spoken dialects still remain. But interesting experiments are now in progress which have as their purpose the standardization of a spoken language on a phonetic basis, and it is probable that some day a common spoken and written language will be current through China.

"At present, schooling is provided for less than two per cent of the population. In the United States about twenty per cent of the population is in school. We think our plants and our teaching staffs inadequate. China's problem involves a population four times the number of ours. Suppose we had only one-tenth of our present equipment and four times as many people to provide for! How long would it take us, even with our vast natural wealth to make ours a literate people?"

Labor Greater Than the Demand

Turning to another phase of China's story, Dr. Hornbeck observed that she is only at the threshold of industrial development, with mineral resources not exploited. The vast mass of the population is poor, the farmers eke out a miserable existence and laborers receive a wage barely suificient to maintain existence.

Such conditions exist because the labor supply is in excess of the demand. Various theories have been advanced to explain the fact that while once upon a time China was far ahead of the rest of the world, she is now far behind the leading nations. Not a few writers, the speaker said, have laid the blame to ancestor worship. Recently a Japanese

scientist has affirmed that it is principally a matter of diet. Others say it is procreative recklessness, coupled with fatalism. "This much is certain," Dr. Hornbeck said, "a vast economic reorganization and substantial social changes will have to be effected before several tens of millions of Chinese at the bottom of the economic scale will be assured enough to eat, enough to wear and the constant protection of a roof."

With figures at his command, Dr. Hornbeck devoted considerable attention to China's industrial conditions and means of transportation and the depressing effect of the introduction of foreign machine-made goods, pointing out that the organization of labor unions and farmers' unions has become a notable feature of the revolution and that the changes so far effected in industry have begun to have appreciable social consequences.

"China's first need is government," Dr. Hornbeck reiterated. "What the Powers ask is that China produce a stable Government. What the Chinese want is order. These are the same things viewed from different approaches. But how can China have a stable Government or order, until she has a contented population? How can her population be contented unless she is economically more prosperous, has less of famine, less of starvation? How this until her agriculture is improved, her mineral resources exploited, her transportation improved, and a working capital secured?"

How to Attain Stability

Two ways were mentioned in which government might conceivably be established in China—either by action of one or more of the foreign Powers or by the Chinese themselves. Most observers in recent years, said Dr. Hornbeck, have come to the conclusion that foreign intervention is impracticable, for three reasons: First, because the Powers will not authorize or permit one of their number to intervene alone; second, because the Powers would be able to agree upon no effective program of joint intervention, to a point which would effect the creation of a new government; third, because the various types of resistance, both active and passive ot the Chinese would make the task impossible. It may therefore be assumed that political reorganization is a task which the Chinese must accomplish by and for themselves.

"If, given strong Government, China could and would borrow large sums of money, could and would employ large numbers of educational, financial, engineering, industrial, agricultural and other experts; and if China could and would give every borrowed dollar and every hired expert a specific task to perform, China might make rapid progress," Dr. Hornbeck said. "Moreover, all things are relative. By herself, unaided, China may advance. But while she makes an advance of one step, other nations will have advanced many steps. Relatively, instead of catching up she will be falling farther behind."

Turning to the missionary aspect, Dr. Hornbeck remarked that the missionaries are now taking stock of their work, their position, their methods, the future of the missionary enterprise, and there are today vast differences of opinion among them. It is impossible fairly to generalize with regard to the character and the activities of the missionaries, nearly ten thousand, because they differ in background, outlook, ability and methods as do clergymen, college professors, physicians and social workers in the United States and other countries.

"But the inrtoduction into China of the doctrines and practices of Christianity has been subversive. That the attitude of the missionary leadership of today is very different from that of 1860 or of 1900 or even of 1920, everyone who is interested in such problems knows," the speaker said.

"Readjustments will be made. I have not the slightest doubt but that, rather than being diminished, the work and influence of the missionaries in China will within a very few years be increased. But it will be carried on in a new spirit and with new methods, perhaps even with new objectives."

China's Internal Problems

In summing up, Dr. Hornbeck remarked that China's internal problems are in broad outline fourfold. They involve plans and efforts to effect political transition from absolution to democracy, development from an agricultural to an industrial economy, transformation of a social order based upon the family unit to one in which the individual is the unit, and a renaissance in the intellectual and spiritual life of the nation.

"These domestic problems—the erection of governmental machinery, national and local, suited to the genius of the Chinese people, integrating the provincial and the national authority and separating the civil from the military; the education of the citizens; the economic readjustments; the amalgamation in social life of the best teachings and practices of the past with ideas of real values which the West offers, to the end that individual and national character may be qualified to meet the enormous responsibilities that are coming upon the new generation—these are problems which must be met for the most part by the Chinese themselves. Upon the solutions which the Chinese offer depends in large part the future of Eastern Asia."

Nanking Announces Fee Schedule for Trade-Mark Registration

The Nationalist Government has issued a proclamation giving the schedule of fees for the registration of Trade-Marks in territory controlled by the Nationalist Government. The following translation of the proclamation was made by N. F. Allman of the American law firm of Fleming and Allman:

Registration Fees:

1. For exclusive use of any trademark, or extension of period of such exclusive use, $40.00 each.
2. Assignment of exclusive use of trademarks shall be of two classes.
   (a) Assignment by succession, $10 each.
   (b) Voluntary assignments, or any other kinds, $20 each.
3. Registration of alteration or cancellation of any trademark, $2.00 each.

One half of the above amount shall be payable in respect of associated trademarks.

In accordance with Article 11 of the Registration Regulations issued by National Trademark Bureau, 30% of said fees shall be paid in addition as educational fee.

Application Fees concerning the registration of trademarks according to the trademark law or any other laws concerning same.

1. Application for registration of any trademark, $5.00 each.
2. Application for change of applicant's name, $5.00 each.
3. Application for duplicate certificate of registration, $3.00 each.
4. Application for extension of exclusive use of any trademark, $5 00 each.
5. Application for extension after expiration of exclusive use of any trademark, $10.00 each.
6. Application for protest in respect of any trademark that has been approved or published, $15.00 each.
7. Application for examination or re-examination, $15.00 each.
8. Application for a duplicate decision of approval, $3.00 each.
9. Application for re-examination, $5.00 each.
10. Application for issue of any documents of evidence, $1.00 each.

One half of the amount named in articles 1, 2, and 4 shall be paid in respect of any associated trademarks.

All trademarks which have been registered in the Trademark Bureau, Peking, shall be Re-registered with the National Trademark Bureau of the Nationalist Government. The fees shall be as follows:

Fee for re-registration..... $10.00 each.
Additional educational fee.....$ 3.00 each.
Application fee .....$ 5.00 each.

One half of said amounts shall be paid in respect of associated trademarks.

Death of Dr. James H. McCartney

The death occurred at Chungking, China, March 20, of Dr. James H. McCartney, the oldest foreign resident of that port. The late Dr. McCartney was born at Girard, Ohio Feb. 25, 1868. He first came to China in 1890 as a Methodist missionary, establishing the Men's General Hospital there during the following year. He resigned from the Methodist Mission in 1916 and went into private practice, also establishing the American Chinese Drug Co., of which he was the manager. In addition to other enterpises he established the International Hospital in 1921, of which he was chief physician and surgeon at the time of his death. He was also Port Surgeon. He is survived by two sons and a daughter: Roy McCartney, who is in business in the U. S. A., and Dr. J. Lincoln McCartney, formerly of Hankow, who is now practising in the U. S. A., his daughter being Mrs. V. R. Butts.

National City Organizations to Increase Capital

A telegram received from New York during the week stated that the board of directors of the National City Bank had called a special meeting of the shareholders for April 24 to vote on increasing the capital of the bank from $75,000,000 to $90,000,000, the surplus to remain at $50,000,000; and to increase the capital of the National City Co. from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000. Certain advantages which the shareholders will enjoy in subscribing makes it almost a foregone conclusion that the increases in capital will be voted as proposed.

The New U.S. Court Commissioner

Mr. Alexander Krisel

Mr. Alexander Krisel, who has just been appointed U. S. Court Commissioner at Shanghai is a native of Alliance, New Jersey, where he was born on December 18, 1890. He was graduated from St. Lawrence University with the degree of L. L. B. in June, 1911, shortly following which he was appointed by President Taft as student interpreter at the American Legation in Peking. In September, 1913, he was appointed Vice-Consul in charge of the American Consulate at Swatow. In 1914 he was Vice-Consul and Deputy-Consul at Chefoo and in March, 1915 was transferred to Shanghai where he also served from 1915 to 1918 as American Assessor in the International Mixed Court and as a judge of the American Consular Court at Shanghai. He resigned from the American Consular Service in 1918 and since that time has been engaged in the practice of law at Shanghai.

World Wide Protestant Missionary Conference at Jerusalem

A *Reuter* telegram dated at Jerusalem, March 26, stated that the Mount of Olives, on the slopes of which are erected special camps, presented an astonishing and impressive sight at the opening on that date of a conference of Protestant missionary forces throughout the world, consisting of 240 representatives of 51 countries.

Half the delegates hailed from the young native churches of India, China, Japan, Africa and the Philippines.

Dr. John R. Mott, international leader of the Y. M. C. A., opening the conference defined its object as a stock-taking of the crucial conditions of missionary work all over the world.

Dr. Mott drew attention to the importance of Christianity, defining its attitude towards the new national groups which are developing racial consciousness. He hoped that the Conference would promote a united policy among the older and younger churches so as to enable the impact of the West on the rest of the world to have a Christian background. He expressed the opinion that if this had been the case in the past there would have been few race problems, or complaints of unequal treaties, or the exploitation of native labor.

British Sugar Refinery in Financial Straits

Reports from Hongkong indicate that one of the large British sugar refineries, the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., for which Jardine-Matheson's are agents, is encountering serious financial difficulties. The banks and general agents refuse to make any further advances, owing to the present huge overdraft. An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders has been called to consider the situation. The Hongkong refiners have in recent years encountered increasing competition from Dutch mills.

Men and Events

H. E. Morriss of Shanghai is planning to depart shortly on a trip to England.

The death occurred in Shanghai March 24 of Matteo Bos, formerly manager of the Oriental Press.

R. T. McDonnell of Tientsin, who has been in Shanghai for several days on business, has returned to Tientsin.

Judge Milton D. Purdy of the United States Court for China who has been ill for some time has recovered.

R. L. O'Brien, editor of the *Boston Herald*, arrived in Shanghai this week and is staying at the Astor House Hotel. He is accompanied by Mrs. O'Brien.

The members of the Columbia Country Club will hold a "May Party" at the Club premises on the evening of May 5.

R. L. Larson of the coustruction department of Andersen, Meyer and Company of Shanghai, has gone to Kiukiang on business.

Dr. H. H. Kung, recently appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Nationalist Government, officially assumed office on March 27.

Miss Annie Ying Tong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tong Kai-cho, will be married on Friday, March 30, to Chen Ping-ling at the Majestic Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. F. X. Biallas, S. V. D., lectured before the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai on March 29 on the subject, "Ku Yuan, His Life and Poems."

Y. L. Tong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nationalist Government, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, March 25, for a stay of several days.

Ting Chao-wu has been officially appointed Chief Justice of the Central Special Criminal Court at Nanking. This court was organized for the purpose of trying counter-revolutionaries.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, who has been in Shanghai for several days negotiating with officials of the Nationalist Government on the Nanking Incident, has returned to Peking.

George F. Shecklen of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines has arrived in Shanghai and will be connected with the Shanghai office which is located in the Dollar Building, 3 Canton Road.

Mrs. Lillian Grayrigge, a resident of Shanghai, who is now traveling in Europe, was robbed of jewelry and money to the value of 37,000 francs at a hotel in Nice, France, according to a *Reuter* report on March 21.

John Van Antwerp MacMurray, American Minister to Peking, who recently made a trip to Chungking, Szechuen province, returned to Shanghai where he plans to remain several days before returning to Peking.

Wen Ping-chun has been recommended for the position of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs at Soochow and Pei Chih-hsiang has been recommended for similar positions at Wenchow.

Henry W. Kinney, director of publicity for the Japanese owned South Manchuria Railway, who has been in Shanghai for several days on business connected with the Railway, has departed for Hongkong, Canton and Manila.

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi province has instructed his subordinates to pay special attention to Japanese travelers in Shansi province, it having been alleged that certain Japanese have been acting as spies for Marshal Chang Tso-ling.

Edgar E. Strother, former secretary of the Christian Endeavor Union in China, has joined the American Asiatic Underwriters of Shanghai where he will have charge of a new department devoted to accident and health insurance.

H. G. W. Woodhead, editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, British newspaper published in Tientsin, is expected in Shanghai shortly on his way home to England on leave. He will travel home by way of the United States and Canada.

(*Continued on page 152*)

When You Think of PAINT Think of CAMPBELL

H. B. Campbell

14 Foochow Road,

Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

CARMEN LAKANILAW CASTRO, Plaintiff.
versus
FREDERICO CASIR', Defendant.

Cause No. 3043
Civil No. 1279
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China.
March 9, 1928.

L. T. Kenake
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

On motion of the Plaintiff, it is this 9th day of March, 1928, ordered that the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge

Dated at Shanghai, China.
March 9th, 1928.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of ROBERT MISHLER, Deceased

Cause No. 3047
Estate No. 674
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT MISHLER, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 20, 1928, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

N. F. ALLMAN
ADMINISTRATOR

c/o Fleming & Allman
Yokohama Specie Bank Building
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
March 20, 1928.

In the United States Court for hina

ARTHUR HARRY BUSCHMAN, Plaintiff,
vs.
HESTER YATES BUSCHMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 3046
Civil No. 1280
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China,
March 14, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce. On motion of the plaintiff it is this 14th day of March 1928, ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occrruing after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge,

Dated at Shanghai, China,
March 14 1928.

In the American Consular Court for the District of Tsinan, China.

IN RE ESTATE OF Edythe F. Creamer, Deceased.

Estate Action No. 6
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Edythe F. Creamer, deceased to present the same with vouchers, to Lloyd G. Creamer at Tientsin, Chihli, China administrator of said estate, on or before September 1st, 1928, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Lloyd G. Creamer, Tientsin, Chihli, China.

Lloyd G. Creamer,
Administrator.

Tientsin, Chihli, China.
March 1, 1928.

Will the Nationalists Capture Peking this Spring?

BY J. B. P.

A well-known foreign newspaper correspondent in Tokyo, Japan, recently wrote the following about Marshal Chang Tso-ling's present military prospects: "It looks as if Chang Tso-ling was about to shoot his last bolt. His Three Eastern Provinces are ready to rise against him as soon as he has to withdraw from Peking, and he will have to join the Chinese refugee colony in Japan, or at least in Dairen where most of the ex-Chihli and ex-Anfu politicians and militarists have constructed palatial homes for themselves where they reside in safety within the Japanese zone in Manchuria while watching the Chinese situation from the side-lines. The Japanese, apparently, have given Marshal Chang all the rope he needs to hang himself with and his persistent anti-Japanese actions north of the Great Wall have lost him any chance of further Japanese help, unless, of course, he will again promise to lay down and be the best kind of a dog."

Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, Who Claims to Have 40,000 Troops Ready To Launch Against the Nationalists on the Kiangsu-Shantung Battle Line.

The Manchurian "Big Swords"

An element which is said to be giving Marshal Chang considerable worry is the development of an organization in Manchuria popularly known as the "Big Swords," a sort of local peasant-farmers defense-guard organization which Chang's subordinates in Manchuria apparently have not been able to crush despite the fact that troops have repeatedly been sent into the area. It is strongly suspected that the Nationalists or some of their near associates have had a hand in the organization and financing of the "Big Swords" which are quite similar to the so-called "Red Spears" which caused so much trouble in Honan province until Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang established himself in that area and organized them into a branch of his Kuominchun army.

The Depreciated "Fengpiao"

Then in addition to his other troubles, there is the problem of the Manchurian "Fengpiao" or paper currency which Marshal Chang began issuing several years ago and which he managed to keep somewere near par as long as he remained at home and attended to business. But since Marshal Chang began adventuring south of the Great Wall and trying to make himself military dictator of all China, the Fengpiao has begun to drop toward the zero mark. Now it is said that one requires a wheelbarrow load of Fengpiao to obtain a hundred good silver dollars due to the lack of confidence in Marshal Chang's ability to survive his present political and military troubles. In the meantime he has ordered a fresh supply of paper currency and has instructed the military authorities in Mukden to execute any Chinese exchange broker who dares to discount his bills.

All Not Dark However

However, all is not so dark as the foregoing reports indicate, for Marshal Chang Tso-ling has been able to keep his Fengtien army intact and his supply of rifles, machine guns, and field artillery is said to be practically unlimited, several fresh shiploads from Japanese and European sources having recently been received. Marshal Chang's chief Fengtien army is concentrated in the vicinity of Peking and at Paotingfu, the strategic center in Chihli province just south of the Northern Capital. These troops are commanded by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the Mukden Warlord and by Gen. Yang Yu-ting, Chief-of-Staff, and they will be used for one thing, the protection of Marshal Chang and in the event the Peking Dictator is compelled to relinquish control of Peking these troops will be withdrawn forthwith to Manchuria to prevent, if possible, any Nationalist army from invading that area.

From the standpoint of Marshal Chang's subordinates, Chang Chung-chang, Sun Chuan-fang and Chu Yu-puh, the situation is said to be not so favorable. Rodney Gilbert, Peking correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* who has always been in the confidence of the Northern military commanders, recently had the following to say regarding the military situation, "The Fengtien army under Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Yu-ting on the Peking-Hankow Railway and Sun Chuan-fang's army on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, are as compact in their character as Feng's 1st Kuominchun; but between them on the long line are not only the ragamuffin armies of Chang Chung-chang and Chu Yu-puh, forming a chain that is weak in every link, but also subsidized armies of Red Spear hordes, forces of Honanese deserters and the like."

Turning to the South

Rodney Gilbert, who also analyzes the Nationalist military forces from the vantage ground of Peking, declares that aside from Feng Yu-hsiang's first Kuominchun army of 30,000 troops and the first Nationalist army formerly under Gen. Ho Yin-chin, but now nominally under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Nationalist forces are also loaded up with "adventurers and bandits," in which connection he mentions troops under the command of Liu Chen-hua, Fang Chen-wu, Fan Chung-hsiu and the like, "who are deserters from Wu Pei-fu's camp and are composed of deserters and bandits." These troops are supposed to be in Honan province under the command of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and according to Gilbert are likely to be more of a handicap than a benefit in any fighting which is likely to develop in the near future.

Chiang Kai-shek Claims 500,000 Troops

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, according to recent reports from the Nationalist Capital now claims to have approximately 500,000 troops in the long line stretching from Kalgan to the north of Peking, thence south along the Chihli-Shansi border to Honan and thence eastward to the Yellow Sea reaching the coast at a point just north of Haichow which is located in northern Kiangsu south of the Shantung peninsula.

Then in addition to these troops Gen. Chiang has been bringing up to the front a considerable number of Nationalist troops from the South, it being popularly reported that a considerable number of the famous "Ironsides" formerly under Gen. Chang Fa-kwei have been transported to the front at Hsuchowfu from Hangchow, Chekiang province. These troops were expelled from Kwangtung province by the Kwangsi general Li Chi-sum, following which they retreated into southern Kiangsi and thence into southern Chekiang and finally to Hangchow where they entrained for Nanking. If this report is correct, it is quite possible that there will be serious fighting along the Shantung front shortly, for the "Ironsides" undoubtedly are the best fighters in the Nationalist army, having been largely responsible for the defeat of Chang Tso-ling's crack Fengtien troops in Honan last summer. However, the "Ironsides" are supposed to have lost most of their original fighters, so that those who are now said to be on their way to the Hsuchowfu front probably are only a remnant of the original force.

Weak Point in the Nationalist Front

The first point of weakness in the Nationalist side is shortage of ammunition, for while the arsenals at Shanghai, Hanyang and Loyang have been working night and day all winter, they obviously have not been able to equal the shiploads of new ammunition from Europe which Marshal Chang has been purchasing, not to mention the supplies from the Mukden arsenal, the largest in China. The shortage of ammunition on the Nationalist side will have to be made up in strategy, which would lead one to believe that the Nationalists must stake all on a short offensive, which would enable them to break through at several points at the same time.

While nothing has been said about the plan of attack it would appear to an outsider that the major strength of the Nationalist forces from Nanking will be thrown against Gen. Sun Chuan-fang in Shantung province, leaving the matter of defeating Fengtien proper to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in Honan and Yan Hsi-shan in Shansi. The only fighting of consequence which had developed up to the time these lines were written was in Northern Honan where Chang Tso-ling claims to have repulsed Feng's troops by the use of field artillery, and in northern Shansi where Yen Hsi-shan claims to have defeated Chang Tso-ling's troops in the initial engagement. According to the *Kuo Min* news agency reports from Honan this week Feng has sent an urgent wire to Yen Hsi-shan asking him to advance eastward along the Chengting-Taiyuan Railway and attack Shihkiachwang, which, if successful, would cut the northern section of the Peking-Hankow Railway and isolate the Fengtien troops in southern Chihli which are opposing Feng Yu-hsiang. This would open the way for Feng's advance into Chihli province and enble him to launch a major attack on the Fengtien first army at Paotingfu, the gateway to Peking.

Feng's Morale Excellent

According to foreign travelers recently in Honan province, the morale among Feng Yu-hsiang's troops is excellent and everybody is confident of success in the fighting this spring. One man, an American, stated that he only saw one man in Honan who expressed doubt regarding the success of the spring drive and that general declared that Chang Tso-ling certainly would be eliminated, "unless the Japanese intervened to save him, and while the Japanese might be able to save Chang it would take them a generation to recover from the ill effects in public opinion all over China."

Leaders on the Nationalist side now claim that they have perfected a "unified" command and that everybody is now taking orders from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and that if a united front can be maintained there will be no question of ultimate success. However, this remains to be seen, for the Nationalists and their Northern allies, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, have always split on the question of who is going to get Peking and control that area after it has been captured. In this connection mention should be made of the situation in Hankow where the socalled Kwangsi military faction in the Kuomintang is now predominant. Wu-Han has, up to the present, shown little enthusiasm for the Northern advance, the lack of enthusiasm being due largely to jealousy of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. However, there recently have been negotiations between Nanking and Wu-Han and it is now reported that the Wu-Han Generals Bei Tsing-chi and Cheng Chien will participate in the Northern expedition and will send troops up the Peking-Hankow line to help Feng Yu-hsiang.

Civilian Morale in the Two Camps

From the standpoint of civilian morale, the Nationalists undoubtedly have the better of it for while Marshal Chang Tso-ling enjoys a certain amount of popularity in the North due to his ability to preserve order, it is the sort of order preserved by a dictator which offers little hope of stable or constructive government in the future. In South China, the Nationalists have organized a real government in Nanking which is functioning and which provides hope for the future. In Shantung province the situation among the civilian population is nothing short of desperate, where famine, brigandage and military extortion, have driven great masses of people to emigration to Manchuria while those unable to leave are objects of foreign relief agencies. Obviously it is difficult for any army no matter how well organized and equipped to maintain morale in the midst of such surroundings. The Nationalists also have the better of Marshal Chang Tso-ling in the matter of raising money, for while it is becoming increasingly difficult to raise money anywhere in China, Mr. T. V. Soong, Nationalist Finance Minister has just announced the successful flotation of a loan of $12,500,000 and has immediately announced another similar loan, all based upon the 2½ percent Customs surtax, a source of revenue which seems to be closed to the Peking Dictator, although he seems to be able to continue to raise funds in Manchuria, which the Nationalists in turn claim he is obtaining from the Japanese from the sale of concessions to the South Manchuria Railway.

Marshal Chang Tso-ling's difficulty in raising money was recently indicated in his inability to levy a luxury tax in Peking, the merchants flatly refusing to pay and finally forcing Chang to drop the tax and agree to a monthly "contribution" from the merchants amounting to $50,000, certainly a small sum for the support of his present military establishment.

William S. A. Pott Joins General Motors

Dr. William S. A. Pott, son of Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott of St. John's University, has resigned his position as Professor of Oriental History and Languages at the University of California to accept a position with General Motors. Prior to accepting the position at the University of California, Dr. William S. A. Pott was Professor of Philosophy at the University of Virginia. After his graduation from the University of Virginia, Dr. Pott served with the American forces in the World War and after returning to the Far East he was for a time a member of the faculty of St. John's University of Shanghai. According to word received by friends of Dr. Pott in Shanghai last week he probably will be connected with the Far Eastern staff of General Motors.

KIMONOS & HAORIS

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

Peking and Nanking Exchange Views On Tariff Questions

According to a Peking dispatch by the Japanese *Toho* news agency on March 27 the Peking and Nanking Governments are now exchanging views on the question of increasing the Customs duties in preparation for tariff autonomy which is scheduled for Jan. 1, 1929. The report stated that the technical committee appointed by the Peking Government some time ago sent in the following recommendations:

(1) Measures for the transitory period. (Prior to tariff autonomy.)

a. Concerning levies for the transitory period, it is suggested to apply the seven grades of duties which were passed at the Washington Conference, and enforce the rates as from July 1, this year.

b. Useage of increased revenue.

To be used for the consolidation of domestic and foreign loans, mostly unsecured, and also for administrative expenditures.

c. It is also proposed that the increased revenue be also kept in the custody of Chinese banks, as far as possible.

(2) Customs tariff autonomy.

In principle, it is proposed to enforce tariff autonomy as from January 1, 1929 and, prior to the enforcement, the following preparatory arrangements are to be made:

a. Statutory tariff regulations be instituted.

b. Statutory tariff tables be framed.

c. Abolition of likin be completed within three years following the enforcement of the statutory tariff revision.

(3) Unity of customs tariff.

a. Establishment of customs policies.

b. Enactment of customs tariff law.

c. Decision on questions of reciprocal tariff.

d. Establishment of customs tariff system.

e. Chinese banks be appointed to receive the customs revenue in custody, after the enforcement of the statutory tariff system.

Oriental Cotton Mill Losses Arouse Shareholders

An informal meeting of a representative body of shareholders of the Oriental Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. was held in Shanghai March 26. W. Blenk, who presided, said the Company had sustained losses every year since 1924 amounting to about a million taels in all, approximately two-thirds of the issued capital. Mr. Blenk added that it was an unacceptable argument to attribute these losses to the long-existing trade stagnation in China, as other local mills, in spite of the difficult times, had been able to make considerable profit and distribute fair dividends.

Although the speaker stated that the meeting was not intended to cast any reflection on the board of directors, or general managers (Arnhold & Co., Ltd.) the meeting was attended by C. H. Arnhold, who explained that he was present to give the shareholders any information they desired.

A committee has been appointed to make an investigation.

Anti-Opium Association Opposes Government's Opium Policy

At an anti-opium conference convened by the National Anti-Opium Association of China, Sunday, March 25, at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, a resolution was passed calling upon the Nationalist Government to organize an Opium Suppression Committee to take over from the Ministry of Finance full responsibility in all matters connected with opium suppression. Another resolution called upon the Nationalist Government to abolish the system of opium monopoly inaugurated about half a year ago. Eight other resolutions in line with the above were passed and steps were taken to formulate a law embodying the spirit of these resolutions to be submitted to the Nationalist Government for approval.

Two representatives of the Nationalist Government are at present making an investigation of the Shanghai Opium Suppression Bureau and are also conferring with the officers of the National Anti-Opium Association. The latter state that there is a growing public opposition to the Government's Opium policy.

(*Continued from page 148*)

The annual meeting of Shanghai's foreign rate-payers will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 18, according to a notice signed by S. M. Edwards, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council which appeared in the local press on March 23.

Henry F. Misselwitz, Far Eastern representative of the *New York Times*, who went to Manila some time ago to attend the inauguration ceremony of Governor Stimson of the Philippines, is now in Hongkong and will probably return to Shanghai about April 1.

Marshal Chang Chung-chang, Shantung warlord, according to a report from Peking, has announced that he is taking a coffin with him to the front, his intentions being to impress his troops that he intends to "do or die" in the coming battle with the Nationalists.

In the British House of Commons last week a Socialist member called attention to to the fact that cotton mill hands in the Lancashire district were being thrown out of work because the mills were being sold and exported to India where the wages were cheaper.

A *Reuter* message, dated Peking, March 21, stated that the Shanghai-Nanking Railway authorities had remitted £25,000 to London for payment of interest on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway loan and anticipated that the interest due on December 1, would be paid April 15.

Two new British gunboats, the Gannet and Term, which were assembled at shipyards in Hongkong, are now on their way to Shanghai to be placed in service on the Yangtsze River. The boats are of 287 tons and each carries two 3-inch guns. The boats are being escorted to Shanghai by two destroyers.

B. W. Fleisher, publisher of the *Japan Advertiser*, American newspaper in Tokyo, arrived in Shanghai last week on a business and pleasure trip. Mr. Fleisher is accompanied by O. D. Russell, news editor of the *Advertiser* and Mrs. Russell. They are staying at the Astor House Hotel.

Bertram Giles, British Consul General at Nanking at the time of the Nanking incident last year at which time he was seriously wounded, died in England, March 26. Deceased was born at Hankow in 1874, a son of Dr. H. A. Giles, at present Professor of Chinese at Cambridge University.

Marshal Chang Tso-ling, dictator of the Peking Government, has ordered the authorities of the Three Eastern provinces, Fengtien, Heilungkiang and Kirin to remit at once the sum of $20,000,000 for military purposes, the amounts assigned to each province being, Fengtien, $10,000,000; Kirin, $4,000,000; and Heilungkiang, $6,000,000.

A thirty-year old Englishman named Palmer was sentenced in London, March 21, to four years penal servitude for bigamously marrying and incidentally swindling a Shanghai nurse named Robson out of several thousand dollars. Palmer was an ex-quartermaster who registered at the Astor House as a Brtish naval commander.

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance and H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry and Commerce in the Nationalist Government, who have been in Shanghai for several days, have returned to Nanking. They were accompanied by Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York, who expects to spend several days in Nanking before proceeding to South China.

Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, professor of economics at New York University and president of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to North China where he interviewed Marshal Chang Tso-ling and officials of the Peking Government. Dr. Jenks plans to go to Canton, Hongkong and Manila before returning to the United States.

Work has been started on a new road connecting Lunghwa with the military road to the Woosung Forts, the plans being to construct the road around the French Concession and the International Settlement. The new road will be known as the "Chung Shan" road in honor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The road when completed will be thirteen miles long and twenty-four feet wide.

J. B. Davies, senior partner in the law firm of Davies and Bryan, Shanghai, has been appointed acting U. S. District Attorney by Judge Milton D. Purdy, in the absence of Dr. George M. Sellett, who is now on his way to San Francisco where he will oppose the appeals of former District Attorney Husar and K. M. Crawley convicted several months ago in the U. S. Court for China.

The March issue of the *Journal* of the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai contains as its leading article, a discussion of the subject of "Sino-British Friendship," the article containing reports of Sir Miles Lampson's recent addresses before Chinese organizations. The remainder of the issue is largely filled with statistical matter dealing with Chinese-British trade.

Who's Who in China

General Ho Ying-chin
何應欽字敬之

General Ho Yin-chin, Chief-of-Staff to the Nationalist Army Headquarters at Nanking, and Chairman of the Chekiang provincial government committee, is a native of Kweichow Province where he was born in 1892. After receiving a Chinese education in his home village, he was sent to the Japanese Officers Military Academy in Japan from which he was graduated with honors. He returned to Kweichow province and for a time was commander of an army brigade there. When the Whampoa Cadet School was established in Canton in 1923, he was appointed Dean and instructor in education, serving under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

When the First Division of the First Nationalist Army Corps was organized at Canton in preparation for the Northern advance, Gen. Ho Yin-chin was appointed Commander of the First Division, again under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek who commanded the corps. In the fighting in 1923 between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, Gen. Ho developed as one of the most skilful officers and at different times commanded troops at Swatow, Chaochow and elsewhere in Kwangtung province. Gen. Ho remained in command in Kwangtung when Gen. Chiang Kai-shek led the Northern expedition from Kwangtung to the Yangtsze Valley early in 1926. Later he was placed in command of the Eastern Route Revolutionary Army and occupied most of Kiangsi Province. Gen. Ho then moved his army into Fukien Province and again was successful, following which he advanced into Chekiang Province and from that foothold participated in the fighting which resulted in the elimination of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, the Northern militarist from the Lower Yangtsze area. After the defeat of Sun Chuan-fang, Gen. Ho concentrated his troops at Nanking where in association with Generals Bei Tsung-chi and Li Tsung-jen, he repulsed the attempt of Sun Chuan-fang to return to Kiangsu, the fighting in the vicinity of Nanking being the most severe of the revolution.

(*Continued on page 155*)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The American Players' Next Production

"The Road to Rome" by Robert E. Sherwood. New York: Scribner's.

No! No! it is not possible, it cannot be! here in the very fore-front of our far-flung line of Empire! (Hush! hush! America is *not* an Empire!) That such a play should be staged in Shanghai passes comprehension. In New York, yes, perhaps: in the cosy flat under the shadow of Wall Street we can well afford to have a little comfortable decadence, the while our brave boys are steadily going on with the work of expansion in sunnier climes. But here in Shanghai, to glorify Hannibal at the expense of Rome—no! This is clearly a matter to be looked into by the Consular authorities. Passing Senators, moreover, would be well advised to give it their attention: it is no negligible thing that the most prominent among their august number, Fabius Maximus, Cunctator, Dictator, should be pilloried as "a typical Senator—pompous, unctuous, consciously important and 100 per cent Roman, whose most casual utterance is delivered, as it were, from the eminence of the rostrum". And why should he be held up to ridicule for suggesting that "no state can survive unless it is founded on good, sound military strength and a policy of progressive conquest"? Surely nothing could be more true! Well, one is a little mollified to learn that "Fabius is not, however, just an old wind-bag—inflated for purposes of this play, merely to be punctured. On the contrary, he should convey a definite sense of authority, distinction, and real power". That sounds more like our modern governors.

But mollification changes rapidly to disgust again, at finding the decadent, half-caste Athenian Greek heroine, wife of the grand old man Fabius, depicted as "young, beautiful, gracious, and obviously civilized, with an air of culture, sophistication, and refinement that is not evident in any of the Romans. Her external fluffiness and levity are masks for an essential thoughtfulness". Right on top of this quite uncalled for intellectualization of sensuality, comes a direct slap in the eye for the wives of our ruling citizens: "Senators are dull; you ought to know that. But even Senators are marvels of intellectual brilliance compared to their wives". And then the hero: not only is it that quite the wrong man is chosen to be hero, but, when chosen, he makes it still worse by succumbing to the corruptions of that wretched Greek girl. "You don't know what the human equation is", she says to him. "If you could ever find it, you'd know that all your conquests—all your glory—are only whispers in the infinite stillness of time—that Rome is no more than a tiny speck on the face of eternity—that the gods are the false images of the unimaginative....and then you'll wish that all you've done could be undone".

Hannibal is converted, poor dear—refuses to pick his Roman oyster, and turns away to Capua, oblivion and suicide. That girl Amytis has persuaded him—of all the silly things in the world—to be "a conqueror who could realize the glory of submission".

Before he is finally converted, "Does Rome", he challenges, "realize the glory of submission?" "No", says Amytis "and for that very reason Rome will destroy itself". And, mark you, in the Preface, we have already been told that "the spirit of Fabius Maximus and his brother boosters has become the spirit of America to-day"!

On the whole, it would better, we think, in the interests of national stability and morals, that this play should not be staged in its original spirit. It possesses some delightfully "risque" morsels, which may provide just the sex thrills Shanghai wants; and it would require nothing more than a slight effort of conscience on the part of Amytis, and the omission of a few lines in the play, to turn Hannibal's renunciation into a capitulation before feminine blandishments instead of before the arguments of pacifism.

Shanghai, March 22, 1928. J. D. M.

Upton Close Writes a Novel

Moonlady, by Upton Close; G. P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, New York and London.

Mr. Josef W. Hall (Upton Close), the author of "In the Land of the Laughing Buddha," and the "Revolt of Asia," has now written a novel of Chinese life, the scene being Peking at the time of the presentation of the infamous Japanese Twenty-one Demands of 1915. "Moonlady" is the name of the chief Chinese character, a Chinese girl of good family who breaks with the past and becomes a leader of the students. Barrie Weston, an American newspaperman who sympathizes with the students, saves Moonlady's life. The triangle is completed by Helen Langdon, daughter of an English adviser to the President of China. Helen's father is described as a Western adventurer who looks upon China as a dirty corrupt country where everybody is interested in feathering his own nest, hence believes that the chief duty of a foreigner is to get all he can while the getting is good and then get away.

The Chinese students obtain information that the clique in control of the Peking Government is selling the country to the Japanese. They surround the Foreign Office and force the corrupt Foreign Minster to hand over the original draft of a secret treaty which has been negotiated with Japan whereby Japan is granted practically everything of value in China in exchange for Japanese loans. Moonlady obtains the secret treaty, but is captured by the Chinese troops and is saved by Weston. Moonlady instructs Weston to hand the treaty to the President of China in order that it may be exposed and blocked. Weston takes the treaty to Langdon, the President's adviser, who retains the original and makes a fake draft which is inocuous and which is given to the President. The students, in consequence, are discredited and Moonlady thinks Weston has betrayed the students. Weston is puzzled and hesitates to suspect the father of his lady love.

It's a tangled plot, but interesting and probably has some basis in fact. Truth is stranger than fiction in the Chinese capital always. The book has 375 pages and may be read in a couple of hours. The spelling of Chinese names and places which the author attempts to give in Peking Mandarin makes awkward reading, for example "Shantung" is spelled *Shandoong.* "Tatung" is *Datoong* and so on.

B. J.

An Arabic Scholar's Exploits

Revolt in the Desert, by T. E. Lawrence. 335 pp. New York: George H. Doran Co. 1927.

The exploits of Lawrence in the Arab country are fairly well known, but not nearly so well known as they ought to be. Lawrence, on the surface, would appear to have been most unpromising material for a military commander, yet he proved to be one of the most important links in finally crushing the Turk. His methods were unique, hardly orthodox from a strictly military point of view, and this is probably one of the principal reasons why, as one gathers, he was not particularly popular with his brother officers.

But nothing succeeds like success, and Lawrence was getting results and this brought him high commendation from those "higher up." Lawrence's principal equipment for soldiering was an expert knowledge of Arabic history, the Arabic language and customs, and things Arabic generally—he seems to have known the Arabs better than they knew themselves. His greatest achievement was to wean the Arabs away from the Turks and he did this with a genuine sympathy for them, a sympathy so strong that it made him almost bitter when, in the final arrangements at the Peace Conference, the Arabs, in his opinion, did not get rewards adequate to the value of their services. This Oxford scholar, turned master soldier for the time being, has a mind of his own—very much so. This characteristic may be inferred from the fact that the publishers saw fit to insert two pages in the begining of the book showing the author's attitude towards any suggestions for improvement. When they pointed out that he had spelled certain proper names in several different ways he countered with pointing out that he might have used several other varied spellings; he did not even "bend" when they pointed out that he had referred to a certain poet as "immoral" when he evidently meant "immortal."

One must read this book more as history than as literature. It is to be remembered that the narrative was not written for the public originally, but was meant more as a record to be placed in the historical archives. The original "copy" was pruned down very considerably when the time came for producing a book for the public, and the result is a certain abruptness, nowhere more noticeable than at the very start.

Coming down to details, let it be noted that Lawrence's principal "stunt" was the dynamiting of the bridges on the German-controlled Bagdad railway, and also blowing up (with dynamite cartridges) the German supply trains. There was no determined effort to "take" the railway as such. It was much easier and a great deal more attractive to the Arabs that they should have a chance to plunder the supply trains, after they, or as generally was the case, the locomotives, had been blown off the track.

It is no part of Lawrence's own story, but it may be mentioned that he has a reputation of being, at times, in common with most deep students, somewhat absentminded, and it is said that the British authorities at Cairo on the occasion of one of his visits there, posted extra guards at the big bridge across the Nile, for fear that just as a matter of habit Lawrence would blow up still one more bridge.

G. W. M.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics appearing under this heading, are taken mostly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official) Nationalist (Wu-Han official) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles appearing in the local Chinese press).

March 20—*Toho* report states British interests Hongkong and Chinese interests Canton making preparations for establishment air-route between Hongkong and Canton and between Hongkong and Swatow, Amoy and finally to Shanghai; negotiations also proceeding for establishment of radio service between Hongkong and Canton—Peking message states that Generals Chang Hsueh-liang, Yang Yu-ting, Chang Tso-chiang, Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang have all arrived in Peking for another military conference with Marshal Chang Tso-ling—Gen. Li Chi-sum, military commander at Canton arrives in Shanghai and in interview circulated by *Kuo Min* declares his purpose to live in peace with his neighbors; charges Gen. Chang Fa-kwei with looting Canton to extent of $18,000,000, but claims that Canton is rapidly recovering from the recent trouble; denies report published in Canton that he contemplated authorizing the construction of a "loop line" connecting the Canton-Kowloon and Kwangtung branch of the Canton-Hankow railway; declares that Chinese merchants in Hongkong are loyal to Canton—Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs protests to Consular Body against dumping of refuse into Soochow Creek—Quo Tai-chi asks British and Japanese Consuls for return of rifles seized from Chihli Shantung troops last year when Nationalist forces captured Shanghai—Gen. Chiang Peh-chen appointed Garrison Commander of Chekiang province—Chu Chao-hsin, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton, announces conclusion of negotiations for taking over control of Chinese telegraph office in Hongkong—Chu Yen, Land Commissioner of Greater Shanghai, protests purchasing of land by Butterfield and Swire for alleged construction of tannery on grounds that foreigners not entitled to purchase Chinese land outside Settlement—Chang Tso-ling orders authorities of Kirin and Heilungkiang to raise $5,000,000 in order to stabilize the paper money in Manchuria—Shao Yuen-chang, secretary of Kwangtung Government Council, in charge of affairs in absence of Li Chi-sum in Shanghai—Wang Yoong-pao, Chinese Minister to Tokyo telegraphs Peking for money for support of Chinese students—Great preparations made in Nanking for reception for Sir Miles Lampson who is expected shortly—Hupeh-Hunan rehabilitation conference scheduled for March 21 postponed to 28th, purpose of conference being to decide upon sending troops to North, reorganize provincial governments, reorganize the Kuomintang, and decide upon reconstruction work—Li Chi-sum announces intentions to remain in Nanking for one week's conference with Chiang Kai-shek.

March 21—Chinese Post Office estimates China's present population to be 485,508,838, the increase in the past three years being estimated at 49,413,885—Peking Military Conference decides to concentrate attack first on Feng Yu-hsiang and then after he is repulsed to attack Shansi—*Toho* Japanese report from Peking states Feng Yu-hsiang has fallen back along the Peking-Hankow Railway in Northern Honan and that Fengtien has advanced between Linchang and Manlo—Japanese report from Mukden states that Chinese gentry and officials are planning construction of a new railway to connect the South Manchuria line at Kaiping with Wafangtien by way of Fuchow, the money to be obtained from the Japanese owned South Manchuria line—Peking appoints Sun Shih-wei, civil governor of Chihli and Lin Chien-tsu as civil governor of Shantung—Liang Shih-yi, comptroller of Peking Revenue Council, reported to have concluded negotiations with Edwards, Acting Inspector-General of Customs for removal of discriminatory treatment of Chinese in Customs service whereby Chinese may be appointed Commissioners in place of Britons—Japanese Finance Minister, Mitsuchi, reports conclusion of negotiations with Nationalists regarding the Han Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron Company whereby Japanese rights are established under loans advanced in the past—Naking Government Council cancels order for arrest of Dr. Tung Kong, which was issued some time ago on allegation that Dr. Tung Kong was involved in Communist intrigue in connection with the murder of Dr. Pan Ta-tso, former president of the Shanghai College of Law—Nanking Military Council forbids military officers from interfering with the telegraph administration by appointing their own officials to posts in the service—Ceremonies held in Shanghai on anniversary of capture of city by Nationalists—Generals Chien Ta-chun and Fong Ting-ying appointed to manage affairs in the rear while Chiang Kai-shek is at front—Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui forbids commandeering of ferry boats at Shanghai by military—Yi Pei-chu shortly to assume office Minister of Agriculture and Mining at Nanking—*Kuo Min* report from Nanking alleges Chihli-Shantung troops severely defeated by Nationalist troops and Fengtien General Chu Yu-puh forced to retreat; report also alleges that there has been a mutiny among Sun Chuan-fang's troops at Tsinan, Shantung—Hankow executes seven more Communists—Nearly 10,000 Shantung refugees arrive at Loyang, Honan—Peking in serious financial straits, local police petition for right to levy their own taxes on opium smokers and on houses—Amalgated Union of Chinese chambers of commerce pass resolution against recent proposal to Nationalist Government to abolish the chambers and institute Commercial Associations in their place—Peking merchants offer to pay Chang Tso-ling $50,000 if he will cancel the tax on luxuries.

March 22—Japanese report from Hongkong states that a joint Chinese-British company is being organized to promote an airplane service between Canton and Hongkong, the service to start in four or five months—Japanese transport Korean agitators from Amoy to Korea for trial; Chinese radical elements at Amoy stage general Anti-Japanese boycott as result, alleging Japanese action constitutes infringement of China's integrity—Report from Peking by *Toho* states Peking and Nanking shortly sending joint note to Powers on subject of tariff autonomy—Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials protests to Japanese over sinking of Chinese steamer owned by Ta Tung Company on Yangtsze near Chinkiang by Japanese steamer resulting in deaths of 350 Chinese passengers—Peking, following recent military conference shortly expected to issue mandate ordering general attack on Feng Yu-hsiang—Gen. Chang Shao-tseng, former Peking premier assasinated in Tientsin "sing-song" house; assassins escape—U. S. Asiatic fleet arrives at Hongkong for visit—*Toho* reports that important negotiations pertaining to the Chinese-Eastern Railway are shortly to be opened between Japanese and Russian interests—Chinese Ratepayers Association at Shanghai protest against Shanghai Municipal Council's action in resuming construction of roads outside of the Settlement—Nanking report states that Nanking is inaugurating an airplane service between Nanking and Shanghai, the first flight to be made by the "Min-Sen No. 1" a new plane just purchased—New Kiangsu Government Farmer's Bank officially opened in Nanking—1st division of 32nd Nationalist army arrives in Shanghai from Hangchow and transferred to Woosung for billeting—Special propaganda corps leaves Nanking for Hsuchowfu—Two hydroplanes sent to Woosung forts—Feng Yu-hsiang, in manifesto to his subordinates, orders greater economy and frugality of habits—Nanking Government Council appropriates $100,000 for repair of Yellow River in Chihli province—Yen Hsi-shan reports that his troops defeated the Fengtien troops in northern Shansi and captured Wenchikow and claims capture of large number of prisoners and ammunition—Gen. Liu Chi appointed garrison commander at Hsuchowfu—Nationalist Ministry of Education orders registration of all private schools in Nationalist territory—Central Executive Committee announces nation-wide competition for a Chinese National Anthem and also a Kuominting song—National Educational Conference to be held in Nanking in May announces program—Night express service resumed on Shanghai-Hangchow line—T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, announces that Chinese Merchants associations will be permitted representation on the Nationalist Tariff Commission—Feng Yu-hsiang sends telegram welcoming Hankow troops for participation in Northern Expedition—Bei Tsung-chi announces he will lead the 7th, 12th, 18th and 19th armies in Northern expedition—Nanking city administration announces plan for redistricting city—T. V. Soong announces successful sale of $12,000,000 in Nationalist bonds based on the 2½ percent customs surtax—*Kuo Wen* report states that Sun Chuan-fang's troops are now defending Hanchuang and Tai-an and that a serious battle is expected there shortly—Gen. Chu Peh-teh, head of Kiangsi government announces he will lead 9th division in Northern drive—*Kuo Wen* report from Hankow states that Borodin proceeding to Hankow "disguised as a German"—Chang Tso-ling gives farewell party for French Minister who is departing for home—Peking notifies Portuguese of expiration of their treaty on April 18—German Minister at Peking departs for home—Chiang Kai-shek entertains Li Chi-sum—Chang Tso-ling orders Liang Shih-yi, comptroller of Peking Government, to raise $10,000,000 for military purposes—Nanking, according to *Kuo Wen* will shortly issue new loan of $12,000,000 for war purposes.

March 23-24—Chinese continue anti-Japanese agitation at Amoy as result of Amoy incident when Japanese raided several homes of Koreans in Amoy arresting several Koreans alleged to be plotting against the Japanese Government; another incident causing trouble at Amoy took place on Feb. 27 when Japanese fired on alleged pirates which were said to

be looting a stranded Japanese ship, the Chinese claiming more than 100 Chinese fishermen were killed—Peking Government decides to defray expenses of funeral of Gen. Chang Shao-tseng, who was assassinated in Tientsin; reported Gen. Chang was assassinated owing to suspicion he was sheltering agents of Feng Yu-hsiang—Japanese residents of Amoy hold massmeeting, decide to request the Japanese Government to make formal protest to Nationalist Government, Japanese alleging that Japanese ships are being interfered with, that Japanese lives and properties are being jeopardized, that a general strike against the Japanese has been declared—Gen. Li Chi-sum of Canton reports to Government Council in Nanking—Nanking appropriates $5,000 for educational conference—Nanking Council, upon request of T. V. Soong passes mandate against military officers interfering with Government Opium Bureau under Ministry of Finance—Sun Chuan-fang receives large sum of money and additional supplies of ammunition from Chang Tso-ling—Gen. Yang Sen tries to negotiate peace with Gen. Kuo Ju-tung at Wanhsien and to show good faith offers to send his wife and concubine alone as security against treachery—Chekiang provincial authorities decide to float loan of $6,000,000 for road construction and also for development of Sanmengwan district—Bandits loot several districts in vicinity of Peking—Nationalist Telegraphic Administration decides to establish telephone system in Woosung area opposite Shanghai—Gen. Ho Yao-tsu's troops transferred across Yangtsze at Nanking for service in Northern expedition—Feng Yu-hsiang goes to Changteh to inspect troops—Kirin authorities in Manchuria remit $4,000,000 to Chang Tso-ling for war purposes—Changsha report by *Kuo Wen* states that Gen. Ho Lung, alleged communist leader, is now trying to organize an army of farmers and peasants in southern Hunan.

March 25-26—Japanese make preparations for flight of seaplane carrying crew of six persons which is scheduled to fly from Osaka to Shanghai on March 28—Important military conference meets in Changhsha to consider provincial military affairs—Japanese officially protest against Chinese operation of wireless station in Harbin, Manchuria, on grounds that it conflicts with a Japanese concession obtained several years ago giving Japanese interests a monopoly of wireless communication in China—Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Yu-ting leave Peking for Paotingfu to start the war against Feng Yu-hsiang—Chen Tiao-yuan, commander of Nationalist Second Route army, arrives in Nanking for conference with Chiang Kai-shek preparatory for Northern drive—Hankow Generals Cheng Chien, Bei Tsung-chi, Hu Tsung-tu and Chang Chi-pin, wire to Gen. Li Tsung-jen urging him come Hankow and assume position as chairman of Wu-Han branch of Central Political council—Feng Yu-hsiang urges Yen Hsi-shan to advance immediately on Shihkiachwang in order to cut off the Fengtien troops on the Kin-Han line—Liu Chi-chow made chairman of new municipal government at Chengchow, Honan—Yen-shan issues instructions to subordinates to watch Japanese travelers who are reported to be serving as Fengtien spies—*Kuo Min* report alleges Chang Tso-ling has made a secret deal with the Japanese handing over forestry and mineral rights in Manchuria to Japanese; also railway rights and also providing for Japanese protection in the event Chang is forced to retreat to Manchuria—Two Russian alleged communists, Bourlakoff and Zavadsky, arrested at Shanghai and sent to Nanking for trial—Kiangsu provincial government organizes civil serrice "in order to secure the right man for right place"—Fighting expected shortly in vicinity of Haichow, Kiangsu, since Nationalist forces have already invaded Shantung territory—Wu Pei-fu, who is at Tachu, Szechuen, sends appeal to Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Tso-ling for assistance in raising a new army—Nanking attempts to settle Amoy incident with Japanese consul at Shanghai—Brazilian Minister going home on leave—Nationalist Finance Ministry requested to remit $100,000 to Canton to relieve sufferers resulting from recent communist uprising.

March 27—Japanese protest activities of strike pickets at Amoy in preventing unloading of cargo from Japanese boats; Japanese crusier Oi intervenes and prevents pickets interfering with Japanese lighter; situation becomes worse—Japanese *Toho* report from Peking states Nanking and Peking Governments are exchanging views regarding question of increasing tariff, proposals having to do with transitory tariff, use of increased revenues for protecting foreign and domestic loans, deposit of funds in Chinese banks and also plans for establishing tariff autonomy on Jan. 1, 1929, etc.—Nanking orders organization of secret police for purpose of "insuring peace and order in rear"—Shanghai garrison commander posts plain clothes detectives in Central post office to prevent Communistic activities among postal operators—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan reports to Peking that his troops under Gen. Shang Chun defeated Fengtien at Pinyingkwan capturing large stock of arms and ammunition—Nationalist troops capture Northern airplane at Hsuchowfu—Nanking-Shanghai railway announces increase in passenger fares for April 1.

New American Club To Be Opened In Tokyo

A committee has been appointed by the American community in Tokyo to make plans for the opening shortly in that city of an American Club, the committee being composed of J. M. White, R. M. Andrews, J. Brownley, B. W. Fleisher, J. R. Geary, F. H. Hedges, A. E. Kellogg, V. G. Madden, G. M. Mauger, R. F. Moss, F. L. Neville, C. C. Smith, Paul Rusch and the Rev. Charles C. Reifsnider. According to the plans the club will be opened in modest quarters and will have a restaurant. The Club will be open to all nationalities and women will be permitted to become associate members.

(*Continued from page 152*)

When Gen. Chiang Kai-shek retired as Commander of the Nationalist forces in the summer of 1927 owing to friction with Generals Bei Tsung-chi and Cheng Chien, Gen. Ho Yin-chin withdrew his troops to Chekiang Province as a protest. However, a reconciliation was effected and for a time it was rumored that Gen. Ho might succeed Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as Commander-in-Chief. Shortly afterwards Gen. Ho was made Chairman of the Chekiang provincial government. Upon Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's return to the Government and resumption of command of the Nationalist forces, Gen. Ho was made Chief-of Staff of the Nationalist Army Headquarters, a position which he still holds.

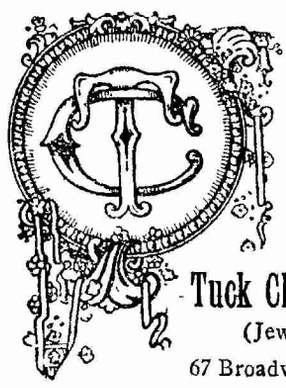
Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Mar. 27. Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 1889-8990

Market Closed Strong Business Done (Shares) 3,000,000

STOCK	Previous Price	Latest Price
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	157	161
American Can (Common)	83⅝	83⅞
American Radiator (Common)	141	140⅛
Anaconda Copper (Common)	55¾	56½
Armour & Co. (Illinois) 7% Pfd.	76¼	74⅛
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	180¾	181
American Tobacco "B"	166¼	165
Bank of Montreal	350	350
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	59⅝	60
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	119⅛	120⅛
Canadian Pacific Railway	213⅜	215½
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	64	64½
Cerro de Pasco	65	64¾
Coty Incorporated	149	149
E. I. du Pont de Nemours (Common)	365¾	395
Fox Film "A"	78	78
General Motors (Common)	179	198¾
International Match, Pfd.	112¾	112½
International Product Corp.	78½	78½
International Nickel (Common)	93⅛	95⅝
Ligget & Myers, Class "B"	108½	108⅛
Mack Trucks (Common)	94¾	93⅞
Missouri Pacific, 5% Pfd.	27¼	28¼
New York Central (Common)	171½	176
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	64½	69½
Phillips Petroleum (Common)	39¼	39
Pacific Gas & Electric	48½	47¼
Radio Corp. of America (Common)	151	156
Reynolds Tobacco, Class "B"	144½	142⅛
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	64¾	63½

(*Continued on page 156*)



Established 1901, 26 years of experince and judgment gained during this period are at your service.

Tuck Chang & Co.
(Jewellers)
67 Broadway, Shanghai

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Mar. 15th	Sale Price Mar. 22nd	Approx. Yield to Maturity % Mar. 22nd
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	110 3/4	110 7/8	7.06
Czecho Slovak Govt. Ext. S. F. Loan	7 1/2	Oct. 1, 1945	105 1/8	105 1/8	6.99
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	102 1/2	103	6.67
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan	6	May. 1, 1960	100 1/4	100 1/4	5.98
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	98 3/8	98 1/4	7.10
Austrian S. F. G. Loan	7	June 1, 1943	103 1/4	104	6.58
Japanese Govt. (£)	5	1907/1947	84 1/4	84 1/2	6.40
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107 5/8	107 5/8	6.35
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	100 3/8	100 7/8	6.99
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	102	102 1/8	6.76
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104 1/2	104 3/8	6.55
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan	6 1/2	Oct. 1, 1954	99 1/8	99 3/8	6.53
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6 1/2	July 1, 1944	98 1/2	98 1/2	6.65
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1941	101	101	6.39
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7 1/2	Nov. 1, 1944	101	101	7.39
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100 3/4	100 1/4	6.92
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corporation	7	Pfd. Stock	96 1/2	96	7.29
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	109	112	6.25
Willys Overland Co.	7	Pfd. Stock	99	99 1/4	7.02
The National City Bank of New York	20	Stock	764	800	2.50
Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan	7 1/2	Sept. 1, 1956	107	107 1/4	6.91
Hershey Chocolate Corp. $4		Pfd. Stock	—	70	5.71
Belgian National Railway Co. Paticipating Pfd. Stock (American shares) Market to yield					7.25
Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	——	93	6.52
Vertientes Sugar	7	Dec. 1, 1942	——	100 1/4	6.92
Saxon Public Works	6 1/2	May 1, 1951	——	97	6.76

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

(*Continued from page 155*)

Schulte Retail Stores (Common)	52 1/4	52 5/8
Southern Railway (Common)	147 1/2	146 3/8
Standard Oil of California	56	55 3/4
" " of New Jersey	39 3/4	40
Standard Oil of New York	30 3/8	29 1/8
" " of Indiana	73 3/8	74 1/8
Texas Corporation (Common)	52 3/8	52 1/2
Tobacco Products, Class "A"	121 1/4	122
Union Carbide	149 1/2	149 1/8
Union Pacific RR. (Common)	194 3/4	195 1/4
Wright Aeronautical	84	90
United States Rubber, 8% Pfd.	87	90
United States Rubber (Common)	45 1/4	45 3/4
United States Realty & Imp. Co.	65 1/4	66
United States Steel	148 1/4	150 1/8
N. German Lloyd, 6%—1946	94 3/4	94 3/8
Shinyetsu Elec. Power Corp. 6 1/2% 1952	94 1/2	94 1/2
General Cigar	70 1/4	71 3/4
Texas Gulf Sulphur	74 1/2	77
Lorillard Company (Common)	40	40 5/8

SHIRTS & PYJAMAS

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 28, 1928

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular the price of Bar Silver in London has declined 1/8d per oz., the quotations to-day being 26 15/16d. for spot and 26 1/8d for forward delivery respectively. In spite of the heavy rise in the price of Gold Bars, London and U. S. exchanges have shown only a slight depreciation, and at the close to-day the following rates were available. T/T on London 27d, New York 63, Yen 76 1/8. Official T/T rate on London 2/6 3/4d. The undertone on the market continues to be steady, and the improvement recently shown in genuine exchange business is well maintained. Owing to the sudden rise in the Japanese cross-rates (1/11 5/8 and 48) our Yen Market has been very active and excited, the turnover being very large. The over-bought position is now estimated at Yen 31,000,000

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 54,520,000 an decrease of Tls. 239 000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 84,000,000 an decrease of $ 710,000

Estimated value Tls. 115,000,000 as against Tls. 138,566,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for Feb.	Thursday Mar. 15	Friday Mar. 23	Sat. Mar. 24	Mon. Mar. 26	Tuesday Mar. 27	Wed. Mar. 28
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/6.760	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7
T/T India	170.740	170 1/4	170 1/4	170 1/4	170 1/4	170 1/4	170 1/4
T/T France	1,590,400	1590	1590	1590	1590	1590	1590
T/T N. Y.	62.520	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
T/T Demand		62 5/8	62 5/8	62 5/8	62 5/8	62 5/8	62 5/8
T/T Hamburg		261 1/2	261 1/2	261 1/2	261 1/2	261 1/2	261 1/2
T/T H'kong	79.330	79 3/8	79 3/8	79 3/8	79 3/8	79 3/8	79 3/8
T/T Japan	75.040	75 1/4	75 1/8	75 1/2	75 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
T/T Batavia	154.740	155	155	155	155	155	155
T/T Straits Bk's buying rates	91.420	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.760	2/8 3/4	2/8 3/4	2/8 3/4	2/8 3/4	2/8 3/4	2/8 3/4
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.072	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,660.600	1660	1660	1660	1660	1660	1660
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	65.895	65 7/8	65 7/8	65 7/8	65 7/8	65 7/8	65 7/8
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	66 3/8	66 3/8	66 3/8	66 3/8	66 3/8	66 3/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Mar. 22nd	Mar. 23rd	Mar. 24th	Mar. 26th	Mar. 27th	Mar. 28th
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26 1/8	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 3/8	26 7/16	26 5/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.57 1/4	G.$.57 1/2	G. $. 57 3/8	G. $. 57 1/4	G.$.57 1/4	G. $.57 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 364 70	Tls. 366 60	Tls. 367 80	Tls. 370 90	Tls. 374 10	Tls. 372 80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110 90	110 90	110 90	110 90	110 90	110 80
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.4375	72.475	72.5375	72.6375	72.75	72.75
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4 1/2%	London Paris on	T/T 124.02
Bank of France rate of discount	3 1/2%	New York on London	T/T 488 3/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/32
,, 4 ,,	4 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0 1/8
,, 6 ,,	4 1/8%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11 5/8